EIGHT PAGES FROM YESTERDAY'S The New York Times THE WEEK IN REVIEW INSIDE TODAY

THE JERUSALEM POST

Monday, September 29, 1980

Vol. L, No. 15834 IS3 (IL30)

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...79 or 1980 incomes to be used?

...ebate rages over ...ho must pay levy

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

...nfusion over the rate of the ...time income surtax declared ...e government last Friday, and ... who will have to pay, con... ...d yesterday, with the main ...te centring on whether it will ...y to persons who grossed IS75,-... more last year or this year. ...quiries by State Revenue Ad...stration director Uriel Lynn ... the cabinet secretariat reveal... ...at the decision spoke of a levy ... those whose income for fiscal ... exceeded IS75,000. But a check ...e way the decision was made ...s that Prime Minister ...ahem Begin, whose aye ...final, spoke of applying the ...ax to those who now make IS6-... a month. The cabinet minutes ...be re-examined to determine ... the actual decision was.

...e office of Housing Minister ...d Levy, who first proposed the ... said yesterday that the inten-... was to obtain at least IS500m. ...10 per cent charge for cor...tions, on which there is no ...te, will bring in IS240m. The ...aining IS260m. cannot be raised ...axing only those who grossed ...000 last year — about 2,000 tax-...rs in all.

... the second interpretation ...es correct, the surtax will app... approximately the top 10 per ... of wage-earners and 30 per ... of all self-employed persons, a ...h larger group than if the first ...sion prevails.

...beral Party leaders are ap...ently not inclined to see the levy ...ied to broad sections of the ...ic, a fact which explains In...try, Trade and Tourism ...ster Gideon Patt's statement ...he radio yesterday that it will ...t only those who made IS75,000 ...year.

...acting yesterday to the surtax ... Treasury Planning Authority ...ctor Prof. Ezra Sadan asserted ... inflation can be halted only by ...ng state spending, not by taxa-...

...dan said that according to ...culations by Treasury ...omists, reducing inflation by a ...n rate requires taxes three ...s as large as the cut in govern-... expenditure needed for the same effect.

Sadan added that the large increase in the budget deficit means that inflation will continue at a high rate, and that the revisions approved at last Friday's cabinet meeting will not halt it.

Among the causes of the higher deficit, Sadan singled out spending by local authorities, which he said have hardly done anything to cut their outlays. In Sadan's view, the problem is not only that citizens do not pay for the municipal services they get, but also that the level of these services is in excess of what should be provided.

He predicted that private consumption will decline this year by at least 5 per cent *per capita*, and that exports will grow by 7 per cent, though a slowdown in their growth rate must be anticipated later in the year. Investments will shrink by 15 per cent compared to last year, and the gross national product will go up only slightly — possibly even less than predicted earlier in the year.

According to Sadan, the improvement in the trade balance that has occurred this year is substantial and basic, and not merely a transient phenomenon.

Joseph Morgenstern adds:

Friday's announcement of the one-time tax on high incomes was enough to cause a minor stampede out of index-linked bonds yesterday at the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange. The 80 and 90 per cent index-linked bonds were felled for losses of as much as 2 per cent, and the same fate overtook the 4 per cent bonds. Issues traded in foreign currency also were affected, falling by margins of up to 3 per cent. Trading turnovers were up by more than 60 per cent over the last trading session, and totalled IS32.7m.

This marks the second consecutive week in which trading conditions were disrupted either by the rumours of intended measures or by actual measures announced by the government.

BANKER'S HOURS

All banks will be closed tomorrow and Wednesday for Shekel Day, and Thursday for Simhat Tora. Today the banks will be open until noon.

Some of the hundreds of Iranian prisoners of war claimed held by the Iraqi forces after occupying Mohamara city (Khorum Shahr) on Saturday. (UPI telephoto)

U.S. Navy action possible if Hormuz Strait closes

WASHINGTON (AP). — U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said yesterday that the U.S. intends to do "what is necessary" — including naval action — to keep open the Strait of Hormuz on the Persian Gulf.

Christopher also said he saw no attempts being made now to block the straits, which serve as a passageway for more than 40 per cent of the oil destined for Western countries, as a result of the Iraq-Iran war. He was speaking on the U.S. television show *Face the Nation.*

Asked specifically how other countries would view a naval action in the area, Christopher responded:

"We would want to consult with the nations in the Gulf such as Saudi Arabia, but it's in their interest as well as the interest of the West that the straits remain open. After all, they're the sellers of that oil which passes through the straits just as we're the purchasers of that oil."

He said, too, that the Iranians' attention to the U.S. hostages has been diverted by the war, but that he feels "they have been coming to the point where they've been getting ready to address the hostage issue.

"I think that we ought to look for them to do that in the context of a cessation of hostilities," he said.

Christopher said the U.S. is doing all it can to bring about an Iraq-Iran cease-fire, but other countries can do that better because "we don't have good relations with either of the countries."

Abuhatzeira not exempt from police questioning

By JEFFREY HELLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir officially informed lawyers for Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzeira yesterday that their client's parliamentary immunity does not exempt him from police questioning.

"The minister is not entitled to immunity in the matter of police interrogation," Zamir said in a statement issued after a meeting with lawyers Shlomo Toussia-Cohen and Micha Caspi.

"In the eyes of the police, in both the legal and moral context, the minister is to be treated like any other citizen," he said.

Police have informed Abuhatzeira they will question him next Sunday on alleged corruption in the Religious Affairs Ministry.

It is still not known whether Abuhatzeira will be in his office next Sunday to meet with police interrogators. Caspi said after the meeting that his client will issue a statement either today or tomorrow.

The meeting yesterday was seen by observers as a last-ditch effort on the minister's part to secure preconditions prior to answering police questions.

It followed a letter from the police to the minister informing him of their intention to interrogate him at his office next Sunday.

In his statement, Zamir said that the police alone are entitled by law to name interrogators and the time and place of the interrogation.

The attorney-general's insistence on making this stance public can be seen as the final rejection of any preconditions which Abuhatzeira's lawyers might have proposed.

Asked if he expected Abuhatzeira to be in his ministry office next Sunday when police call, investigations chief Nitzav Yehezkel Karit said, "I don't know, but I'll be there on time."

Zamir would not say what action he might take if Abuhatzeira decides not to submit to questioning.

Also present at the meeting yesterday were Karti, state attorney Gabriel Bach, assistant district attorney Yoram Bar-Sela, police legal adviser Hanna Hirsch, and Tel Aviv district attorney Michael Kirsch.

Autonomy negotiators to meet October

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

Israel has agreed to a ministerial-level meeting of the autonomy negotiators on October 14, Prime Minister Menahem Begin revealed at a meeting of the foreign affairs and defence committee yesterday.

The date is an American suggestion. No venue has yet been set.

By agreeing to the October 14 date, Israel seems to have softened its insistence that the autonomy talks resume, in some form, at an earlier date.

Begin is on record as saying that the first week in October was the latest acceptable date from Israel's standpoint. He had wanted the "standing committee" and the various subcommittees to get under way in September, and there were Israeli charges of foot-dragging by Egypt.

Peace mission makes no progress

Iraqi advance now contained, says Teheran

NICOSIA. — **Iraq yesterday said that its forces had punched 80 km. inside Iran and were battling for control of three major cities in Iran's oil heartland.**

Iran denied the Iraqi claims, said Iranian troops were fighting strongly and called on the army to "crush the enemy."

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan meanwhile was on a peace mission to Teheran and Baghdad, but there was no indication either side was ready to end the week-long war between the two neighbouring Persian Gulf oil countries.

Iran's news agency said Zia left for Baghdad after conferring twice with Iranian President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr about the border dispute.

Iraq claimed the capture of Ahvaz, capital of Iran's oil province of Khuzestan, and Iraqi forces were reported inside Khorramshahr and besieging Abadan and Dezful. Baghdad said its troops had crossed the Karkheh River defence line of Dezful, 110 km. north of Ahvaz, and that "the town is doomed."

Iran called claims that Ahvaz had fallen a "great lie." The city is 80 km. east of the disputed Iraq-Iran border. Iraq accused Iran of broadcasting from another transmitter in the name of Ahvaz radio "to make the Iranian people believe that Ahvaz is still resisting."

The Iranian air force began attacking invading Iraqi forces inside Iranian territory yesterday following the destruction of military targets in Iraq, said an Iranian military communique.

"Now that the pilots of the air force of the Islamic Republic of Iran have destroyed and are destroying military targets within Iraqi territory, the dedicated *Havaniruz* (airborne) pilots began their fierce attacks on the enemy units that have penetrated into our beloved homeland," communique no. 82 declared.

In the south, at the disputed Shatt al-Arab waterway, Iraqi troops fought for control of the Iranian oil port of Khorramshahr and tightened their siege of the refinery city of Abadan. Reports from the front said Iraqi troops on the outskirts of Khorramshahr were shelling the centre of the city, where Iranian defenders were led by revolutionary guards.

Teheran Radio, however, broadcast an announcement from the Khorramshahr city council saying, "Iraqi Ba'athist (party) mercenaries and supporters of hedonism have been crushed."

On the northern front, Iraq claimed the capture of Gilan Gar, about 30 km inside Iran. Teheran said it destroyed 41 Iraqi tanks north of Gilan Gar.

Iran's ranking diplomat in Beirut, Mehdi Amir Kamali, said it was "impossible" for Iran to be defeated, but if it did lose the war Iran would blow up oil fields throughout the Persian Gulf.

Teheran radio said Iranian Oil Minister Mohammad Javad Tondguyan had visited Ahvaz and was on his way to Abadan to inspect the refinery that has been in flames for a week. The widespread damage to oil facilities in the fighting has cut off about four million barrels of oil a day the two countries had been exporting.

Teheran radio broadcast a declaration by the acting chief of staff of the armed forces who said, "The moment of victory is near" — nearer than you hink." He was

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Israel sees information opportunity in Gulf war

Jerusalem Post Staff

The contention that the Iran-Iraq war is dramatic proof of Israel's long-held view that the Arab-Israeli conflict is not the sole or the main cause of instability in the Middle East has become a central feature of Israel's foreign policy presentation.

Premier Menahem Begin has stressed it on several occasions, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir will make it in his speech to the UN General Assembly today. Knesset opposition leaders generally endorse it, and Israeli ambassadors abroad have been urged by the foreign ministry to emphasize it in their political and informational work.

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, with Begin participating, heard a senior army intelligence officer analyse the Iran-Iraq war yesterday. Committee members were told of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein's apparent conviction that Ayatollah Khomeini's takeover in Iran has significantly tilted the balance of power in Iraq's favour. The committee was also invited to consider the likely benefits that the Soviet Union will reap from the war, and

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)

Ministers reconsider carless day

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — In view of the Iraq-Iran war and the possibility of a fuel shortage and a price rise, the ministers of Energy and Transportation are planning to propose the reinstitution of the carless day.

The ministers plan to bring this proposal before the ministerial economic cabinet, which discussed the idea some time ago and decided against it.

At that time it was shown by experts that activating a once-a-week carless day would not bring great savings in fuel, because the bulk of fuel is used by industry.

...irport authority head ...ins injunction on firing

By SHLOMO MAOZ and YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporters

...ransport Minister Haim ...dau will submit by this morning ... reply to Airports Authority ...ector-general Ramon Harel's ...h Court of Justice application ...inst the minister's plans to fire ...

...esterday Harel won a tem...ary injunction forbidding a ...ting of the authority's board of ...ctors tomorrow to consider the ...g, and a show-cause order ...inst Landau forcing him to ex...n his moves.

...arel said that he turned to the ...h Court because he was not ...n enough time to prove that the ...sons Landau wants to fire him ...baseless. He demanded 10 days ...answer the minister's charges ...inst him, and vowed that if he is ...tually fired, he will again turn ...he High Court for redress.

...arel asserted that he is a ...fessional, selected by the ...ernment for a five-year term. "I ...e done a good job and there is ...ply no reason why I should be ...d. According to unbiased ...rces, including the state comp...ler, I have received good marks, so I simply do not see any reason for being fired."

Ramon Harel

According to Harel, relations between the two men soured about six months ago when at a Knesset committee session Harel was said to have blamed the minister for not adequately handling matters concerning the Airports Authority.

But the Transport Ministry

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Camel has a nose for water conservation

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

...FA. — A team of researchers ...overed a previously unknown ...hanism in the nose of camels ...ch enables them to survive in ...desert by significantly reducing ...er loss.

...rof. Amiram Shkolnik of Tel ...v University said that the dis...ery may pave the way for the design of an improved air-conditioning unit for arid regions, which would solve the critical moisture-loss problem of the present "desert coolers."

Shkolnik was addressing the annual meeting of the Israel Zoological Society here yesterday.

The mechanism was discovered last year in experiments carried out on two camels at Kalya, on the Dead Sea shore, by Shkolnik and Prof. Knut Schmidt-Nielsen, of Duke University in North Carolina. Schmidt-Nielsen is considered the "father" of modern intensive research on desert animals.

They were aided by R.C. Schroter, a physicist at Imperial College, London, who built a model of the mechanism for them.

Shkolnik noted that Schmidt-Nielsen had researched the phenomenon of the camel's ability to go without water in the desert 30 years ago, but there was a "missing link" in his discoveries.

The original research dealt with the water saving, and the camel's fluctuation of body temperatures, but the calculations could not account for the bormally heavy water loss that occurs when breathing desert air.

At the normal body temperature of 38 degrees, when man or beast inhales dry desert air, the lungs moisturize the air and then exhale it with a humidity of 46 milligrams per litre. This accounts for nearly one-third of the body's moisture loss in the desert, Shkolnik said.

Their experiments showed that the camels' retention of fluids was due to the mechanism of their nasal mucosa.

The researchers found that while a human's mucous membrane covers an area of only 12 square centimetres, that of the camel was far larger, totalling 1,000 sq. cm. Air passing through the camel's nostrils comes into very close contact with the moisture-absorbing membrane.

In this way the mucous membrane acts as a sort of one-way valve, lending moisture to the dry desert air as it is inhaled to service the lungs, but holding back the moisture on exhalation.

The scientists found that the camel saves 68 per cent of the humidity that would be exhaled if there were no such mechanism in its nostrils.

The team kept their two experimental camels in the blazing desert sun at Kalya in July of last year, and the animals were able to go without any water for 16 days.

"A human would not survive more than two hours without drinking in those conditions," Shkolnik noted.

Schmidt-Nielsen and Shkolnik determined that, thanks to the mechanism, the camel, unlike humans, exhales air at lower than its own body temperature (29 degrees). Humans exhale moisture-saturated air at their own body temperature, causing significant water loss.

The research team dissected camels' heads to determine the structure of the nostrils. To the scientists' surprise, they found an accurate description of the camel nostril, without the conclusions, recently published by researchers at the University of Khartoum.

...WIN A ...REE V.I.P. ...TRIP TO ...EGYPT
...ONLY 7 ...MORE DAYS
...SEE PAGE 4

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— the Dan Hotel, Haifa
— the Hilton Hotel, Jerusalem
— the Accadia Hotel, Herzliya Pituah
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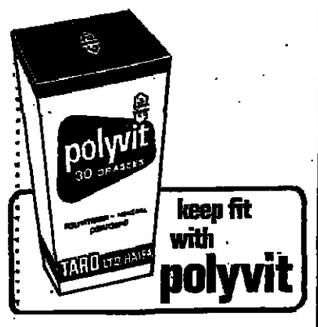

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The Weather at Main

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Destinations

	MIN. C°	MIN. F°	MAX. C°	MAX. F°	
AMSTERDAM	15	59	30	68	Clear
BRUSSELS	12	53	25	77	Clear
BUENOS AIRES	12	53	15	59	Rain
CHICAGO	9	48	20	68	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	6	43	15	59	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	11	52	17	63	Cloudy
GENEVA	9	48	18	64	Cloudy
HELSINKI	9	48	13	55	Cloudy
HONG KONG	24	75	27	81	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	6	43	13	55	Cloudy
LISBON	16	61	25	77	Rain
LONDON	13	55	19	66	Cloudy
MADRID	14	57	30	86	Rain
MONTREAL	5	40	9	48	Cloudy
NEW YORK	9	48	17	63	Cloudy
OSLO	9	48	17	63	Cloudy
PARIS	14	57	23	73	Clear
RIO DE JANEIRO	11	51	24	75	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	9	48	20	68	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	50	16	61	Clear
TOKYO	15	59	20	68	Cloudy
TORONTO	6	43	13	55	Clear
VIENNA	7	46	16	61	Clear
ZURICH	10	50	20	68	Clear

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THE WEATHER

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	33	14—26	27
Golan	38	14—26	27
Nahariya	59	17—28	28
Safad	49	13—25	26
Haifa Port	62	22—27	28
Tiberias	57	18—30	31
Nazareth	—	17—28	29
Afula	42	15—30	30
Samaria	54	16—26	27
Tel Aviv	62	18—28	28
B-G Airport	55	18—29	30
Jericho	40	19—33	34
Gaza	68	19—26	27
Beersheba	37	14—30	31
Eilat	22	22—33	34
Tiran Straits	36	25—33	34

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

A party celebrating the publication of the second volume of Shabtai Teveth's biography of David Ben-Gurion was held at the home of attorney Moshe Shalit. Among those attending were the author, Abba Eban MK, Prof. Zvi Yavetz, Shimon Peres MK, and Moshe Dayan MK.

An exhibition of drawings and lithographs by Marietta Berman of Venezuela was opened yesterday at the Wix Auditorium of the Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot by its president, Prof. Michael Sela, and in the presence of Venezuelan Ambassador and Mrs. Luis la Corte. The exhibition will be open daily during working hours until October 15.

ARRIVALS

Joseph Schwartz, chairman of the board of directors of Cargal Ltd., accompanied by his wife.

Leading suspect held in Jaffa car-bombing case

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The alleged leader of a Jaffa gang suspected of carrying out a number of car bombings in recent months, Mohammed Snir, was remanded in police custody yesterday in Tel Aviv District Court for 10 days.

Five persons were killed in the blasts and 18 others wounded during the past nine months. Victims included not only underworld figures but also innocent bystanders.

Police arrested Snir on Friday at Ben-Gurion Airport, minutes before he and his lawyer were to board a Paris-bound plane.

Snir and his brother Ali were arrested after businessman David Shulman was killed in a car bombing last December. The brothers were suspected, according to police sources, of killing Shulman because of a land dispute. They were released for lack of evidence.

Since then 17 people — residents of Jaffa, Umm el-Fahm and Gaza — have been arrested on suspicion of membership in the car-bombing gang. In court yesterday, police backed up their request to hold Snir in custody with statements made by two of these suspects.

Police claim that Mohammed Snir is the gang's leader.

Snir's lawyer said his client had nothing to do with either the Shulman murder or the Jaffa car bombings. He said Snir was on his way out of the country because of threats made against his life, adding that one of Snir's brothers had been axed to death by unknown assailants earlier in the year.

The arrest of a soldier suspected of supplying stolen army weapons and explosives to the gang may lead to a major break in the case, police said.

The soldier was remanded in police custody yesterday in Tel Aviv Magistrates Court for 15 days. Two other soldiers suspected of actually stealing the material are being held by military police.

Tel Aviv cinema strike may be averted

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.— The threat of closure hanging over Tel Aviv's 30 cinemas on October 4 may be averted.

This follows the government's agreement to compensate the municipality for part of the entertainment tax and to appoint a committee to solve the remaining problems between the cinema owners and municipality, municipal sources said yesterday.

In a meeting attended by Prime Minister Menahem Begin, the ministers of interior and finance, and Tel Aviv Mayor Shlomo Lahat, Interior Minister Yosef Burg agreed to pay the municipality 50 per cent of the portion of entertainment tax which the municipality returns to the cinema owners. It was also decided to appoint a committee to find a solution concerning the remaining 50 per cent.

The Tel Aviv municipality charges its cinemas a 34 per cent tax per ticket, and later returns 20 per cent to the cinema owners. The tax raises ticket prices in Tel Aviv to IS12.5. Most other towns have cancelled the tax in accordance with the recommendations of the Hillel Committee made three years ago.

Distributors of foreign films decided to stop supplying films to Tel Aviv's cinemas, claiming that the high entertainment tax had reduced their profits too much. As a result, the cinema owners announced the closure of their houses on October 4.

A spokesman for Tel Aviv's cinema owners said yesterday that as long as Lahat refuses to cancel the entire entertainment tax, the threat to close the cinemas stands.

Immigrants to protest leaky flats

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SAFAD. — Hundreds of new immigrants from Safad will demonstrate today in front of the Housing Ministry in Jerusalem to protest alleged ministry delays on repairs to structural defects in their apartments.

The immigrants plan to put up a *succa* in the middle of Jaffa Road and call it "The Falling *Succa* of David Levy," because of what they say is the housing minister's tendency to ignore their complaints.

Representatives of immigrants from Safad's Ofer and Kiryat Habad neighbourhoods claim that the flats leak in winter, turning their homes into "bathtubs."

Representatives of Amidar told *The Jerusalem Post* that the repairs will be carried out after Succot.

Fascists shoot at Paris synagogue

PARIS (AP). — A fascist group has claimed responsibility for a machinegun attack on a synagogue early yesterday in the third incident of anti-Semitic violence in the city within a week, police said.

There were no injuries in the attack that shattered several windows.

The attack on the 62-year-old synagogue near the *Ecole Militaire* on the Left Bank of the Seine River came two days after machinegun attacks on four Jewish establishments.

A group identifying itself as the National European Fascists (FNE) has claimed responsibility for all the attacks. The group says it is the successor to a neo-Nazi group called FANE *(Federation d'Action National et Européenne)*, which the French government ordered disbanded three weeks ago.

Six members of FNE were arrested after the attacks Friday. All of them were released later for lack of evidence.

Liberal MPs here

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of British Liberal MPs met yesterday with Prof. Moshe Arens (Likud-Herut), Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, and with Labour leaders Shimon Peres and Abba Eban.

The Liberal group is headed by David Steel, the Liberal leader, and includes three other Liberal MPs, Russell Johnston, Stephen Ross and David Alton. The group, accompanied by party Mideast expert Roger Sibley, crossed from Jordan on Friday and spent the weekend in the north, visiting the Golan, the "Good Fence," and Christian holy sites. They leave this afternoon after a tour of Jerusalem.

Mayor out on bail

KALKILYA (Itim). — Mayor Amin al-Nasser of the West Bank town of Kalkilya was released on IS10,000 bail yesterday. He was arrested last week after the publication of a booklet described as inflammatory against the state.

Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abuhatzeira (right) talks with ministry director-general Gedalia Schreiber yesterday at the *Hakhel* ceremony at the Western Wall. (Harati)

Old Tel Aviv port to be site for Polanski film production

By JOAN BORSTEN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Israeli film producer and industrialist Arnon Milchan announced yesterday that he will begin production here of director Roman Polanski's new film, *Pirates*, next May.

Milchan told *The Jerusalem Post* that the government has agreed to let him close off an area of the defunct Tel Aviv port and build a structure similar to the marine tank that keeps the Maltese film industry busy the year round serving foreign productions.

We will also build a pirate ship and a special studio near the port.

Once production of *Pirates* is completed, Milchan will rent out the $2.5m. tank, which gives the illusion of a continuous horizon, to other film companies.

The 25-week production, planned to cost $24m., will take cast and crew — Israelis, Frenchmen and Englishmen — also to France, Tahiti, and Malta. The cast will include unknown actors.

Polanski, who has directed only one other comedy, *The Fearless Vampire Killers*, spent four years writing the script of *Pirates*.

Milchan said that his guest of last week, actor Robert De Niro, will star in another film, *King of Cogedy*, that he is producing. Shooting is to start next April in New York, under the direction of Martin Scorcese. Milchan has also announced plans to produce two more films — *Queens*, with Richard Dreyfuss, and *Once Upon A Time In America*, with Sergio Leone.

AIRPORTS AUTHORITY

(Continued from page one)

yesterday released its own reasons for wanting to fire Harel:

- Disobeying specific legal orders and ignoring explicit instructions from Landau concerning closure of the country's airfields during a strike by authority employees last July.
- Unreasonable and irresponsible behaviour in planning a passenger air terminal at the Etzion Airport near Eilat, causing losses of millions of shekels and delaying an efficient, cheap and simple solution to the problem.
- Non-observance of thrifty and efficient management in planning a new arrivals terminal for Ben-Gurion Airport; specifically, payment of IS600,000 for a design which proved impractical and was not implemented.
- Failure to resolve the matter of company cars for Airports Authority employees.
- Unreasonable, unbecoming, arrogant and insulting behaviour towards the minister of transport.

Shamir praises call to renew Africa ties

NEW YORK (JTA). — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, speaking at a press conference at the Regency Hotel yesterday, welcomed the call by Foreign Minister Gabriel Matthews of Liberia in the UN General Assembly on Friday, for African countries to re-examine their relations with Israel.

Shamir called the Liberian foreign minister's remark "encouraging."

"We have to look at it seriously and I hope there will be a follow-up to it," he said.

He added that contacts between Israel and African countries are continuing "all the time" at various levels.

Shamir is scheduled to leave the U.S. tomorrow night for Europe before returning to Israel. He will address the UN General Assembly today.

State's witness in double murder

Jerusalem Post Reporter

One of the main suspects in the underworld slaying of Azar Cohen and Amos Orion has agreed to serve as a state's witness in the case, Israel Radio reported last night.

Police sources said that Rami Arusi was an eyewitness to the killings at the Bar-Bakar meat processing plant in Holon last July.

Tel Aviv District Court yesterday remanded Tuviya Oshri, who police believe planned and committed the murders, for an additional eight days.

Oshri's lawyer Eliahu Kadar told reporters that police have secured the testimony of at least two suspects now in custody against his client. "I think the police have apparently got their evidence and now it's up to the court to decide its merits," he said.

Police sources said several indictments can be expected in the case by the middle of the week.

Gulf war delays *haj*

The Iranian buses that have transported Israeli Arabs to the Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca in the past two years are no longer available because of the Iraqi-Iranian war. This has created problems for the nearly 5,000 Israeli Arabs who planned to make the *Haj* pilgrimage this year, West Bank military government officials said yesterday.

Jordan has been trying to arrange for transportation from an Arab state to take the Israeli Moslems, added the officials.

Pilgrims from the West Bank and Gaza Strip have had no such problems as 3,000 of them crossed over the Allenby Bridge in buses yesterday to begin the first leg of their journey to Mecca. (Itim, UPI)

Bridge Olympiad

VALKENBURG, The Netherlands (UPI). — The sixth Bridge Team Olympiad with 59 nations competing began in this holiday resort yesterday with Israel defeating South Africa 13—7.

Beit Ha'arava rises again near old site on border

Jerusalem Post Staff

BEIT HA'ARAVA. — Nahal troops yesterday formally established this settlement, located on the Jordanian border southeast of Jericho.

Beit Ha'arava is the second of three settlements the government has decided to establish in the Jordan Valley near Jericho to close a corridor linking Jordan with the West Bank that the previous government had sought to leave free of Jewish settlements.

The co-chairman of the World Zionist Organization's settlement department, Mattityahu Drobles, said yesterday he wanted to establish another three settlements in this area but the government has not yet approved his proposals.

This Nahal settlement was established some two kilometres northwest of the site on which Kibbutz Beit Ha'arava stood from 1939 to 1948. The original 120 settlers were isolated when the St Israel was established on M 1948, and left by boat to Ed May 20.

Yesterday some of the settlers toured the area, but very few remnants of the old They recalled that Arabs beg mantling their homes immed after they left.

The only noticeable rem were a pile of rubble wh bakery had stood and br twisted, rusty pipes.

The Nahal soldiers arrive in July. They lived in tents but yesterday they moved conditioned prefabricated tures.

In upper Galilee, near K Amiad, a new kibbutz dedicated yesterday. Ki Kedarim, named after a mountain, belongs to the Hakvutzot Vehakibbutzim ment.

Oil blights Sinai beaches

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A huge oil slick caused by a tanker flushing its hold in the Gulf of Eilat marred Sinai beaches from Di-Zahav to Sharm e-Sheikh over the weekend. This is the first time in over a decade that the Sinai coastline south of Eilat has been affected by a spill.

Local nature protection officials, whose budgets have been cut drastically due to the pending Israeli withdrawal from the area, were inadequately equipped with the problem, and their to clean the beaches were unsuccessful.

According to unofficial the ship responsible was the a tanker which carries oil fr E-Tur fields to Eilat. An inv tion is currently under way ficials are considering taki action against the carrier.

Coral and other underwat in the area were not affected spill.

IRAQI ADVANCE CONTAINED

(Continued from page one)

identified only as Gen. Fallahi.

Baghdad had two air-raid alerts yesterday, but Iranian air attacks on the Iraqi capital seemed to have fallen off. Reporters said Iran still had not been able to hit Baghdad's oil refinery, an easily identified target.

An Iraqi armed forces communique said, however, that Iranian warplanes had attacked several other areas, including Mosul and Suleimaniyah in the north and the oil refinery at Basra. Iraq said there was only light damage in the attacks, but that 11 Iranian planes were shot down, three of them in the fierce fighting at Dezful.

In a week of war, Iraq has claimed it shot down 177 Iranian planes.

An Iranian communique said 86 Iraqi tanks had been destroyed or damaged by Iranian planes and helicopter gunships in the last 24 hours.

Teheran radio reported an Iraqi air raid on Kharg island, an Iranian oil terminal in the Persian Gulf, and claimed that four of Iraq's MIG fighters were shot down.

There was no indication of progress by the Zia "goodwill sion dispatched by the Is Conference countries toll meetings in New York. Bott have said they reject a setti of the conflict unless their are met. Iran has said Iraq "halt its aggression" and Teheran is not interest negotiations.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa Hammadi said on Saturday that his government wou accept a cease-fire unles agreed to the 1913 border b the two countries. That wo quire Iranian territoria cessions, including rights to the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

The UN Security Coun unanimously adopted a resolut last night calling on Iran an to stop fighting and accept settling their differences.

The resolution, sponsor Mexico, called on other coun avoid widening the conflic ported UN Secretary-Gener Waldheim's offer to help wor settlement and asked him to in 48 hours on the result of forts.

(Related story, page 4)

INFORMATION OPPORTUNITY

(Continued from page one)

the long-term dangers of an outright Iraqi victory.

Israeli analysts have defined Iraq's goals in the current conflict as three. Begin told the committee. The Iraqis want to bring down the Khomeini regime; to exert their influence over the maritime oil flow through the Gulf straits, neutralizing Iran's almost total control over the seaway; and, most importantly, to take over the oil-rich Khuzestan province, on the border between the two countries.

Begin said that Iraq has a clear advantage on the ground, and is relying primarily on its ground forces, but that Iran has superiority at sea. It would be unwise "to lay bets" at present on who was likely to gain the upper hand in the conflict, he said.

According to the premier, Iran has been laying diplomatic and political foundations for the attack for several months. It has shored up its relations with the Soviet Union, Saudi Arabia and Jordan, to guarantee international and Arab support for its goals.

While there are differences within the Israeli political community on the likely outcome of the Iran-Iraq war, and on the lessons Israel ought to learn from it, there is broad agreement that Israel's information effort is well served by focusing on the deep roots of the war, on its potentially devastating dangers to the West — and above all on the fact that the war and its dangers are entirely unrelated to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Beyond stressing this argument, most Israeli political leaders —Begin among them — agree that Israel should maintain a "low profile" regarding the war. "The less we say — the better" is understood to be Begin's watchword. The Prime Minister's Bureau, therefore, gave no approval port whatsoever last night to ty Defence Minister Mor Zipori's outspoken speculati how Israel could help Iran war if only Iran would chang titude towards Israel.

Zipori said that Israel ma Iran fight Iraq if Teheran ag renew the ties it severed aft shah's overthrow.

He declined to say what help Iran could expect from but recalled that it had re Israeli assistance "in all sp Iran was a large custom Israel's defence industry," he

Several Knesset member that if help for Iran were m by a renewal of previous relations, they would su Zipori's idea.

Former foreign minister Eban faulted Zipori for speaki on possible aid to Iran, but s the meeting that the Iran-Ira flict provides Israel with a tacular opportunity on whi base a new information camp and that it would be folly to mi boat.

After the committee wa Labour leader Shimon P cautioned against any Israe volvement (rhetorical hypothetical) in the Iran-Iraq He feared that whichever wa war ended, there would be a and massive arms race betwe two protagonists, with dire spil effects for the whole region pecially if Iraq emerged victo

Meir Amit of Labour, a form telligence chief, was one of minority who advised a less pa Israeli posture. He told a radi terviewer that the war opene possibilities for Isr "initiatives." Israel's interest said, was to see Iraq weakened to see Iran remain intact — th hopefully under a different re

UK Labourites vie for position, reform

By HYAM CORNEY
Jerusalem Post Correspondent

LONDON. — As the 79th annual conference of the British Labour Party opens today in the northern coastal resort of Blackpool, about 18 months since the Tories routed Labour in the general election, party figures are vying for leadership and arguing over internal reforms.

Foreign affairs are not expected to stand out and the agenda has no resolutions on the Arab-Israel conflict.

Although unemployment has soared to well over two million — the highest figure in decades — as Margaret Thatcher's Tory government pursues a recessionary policy, Labour has made little if any progress in public opinion polls. The public seems to sense that the party is not yet able to offer an alternative government.

There are several contenders for the position of party leader. In recent months the incumbent, James Callaghan, has often been put on the verge of retirement. But he may not announce his forecast withdrawal during this week's conference partly because he fears he won't be able to name his successor.

Callaghan's favourite candidate for the post is Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the last government. But left-wing leader Anthony Benn would clearly like the seat and Peter Shore, the party's shadow foreign secretary — who recently visited Israel — is another possibility.

Only a few days ago Shore called for a return to a policy of economic expansion, in a major speech that was widely interpreted as a bid for the leadership. But he lacks popular appeal.

Anthony Benn and his supporters have been calling since Labour's fall from power for drastic reforms that would by decentralization take most power from Labour's MPs.

This week there will be renewed efforts to change the method of selecting the party's leader (now chosen by the MPs), to make the national executive committee solely responsible for the election manifesto, and to compel all MPs to submit themselves to a full reselection procedure before elections.

The Israeli Labour Party will be officially represented at this week's conference by its secretary-general, Haim Bar-Lev. He will not speak at the conference itself but will appear, with Peter Shore, before a meeting of the Labour Friends of Israel.

The Bank of Israel

announces

The Unit for Applications from the Public at the offices of the Examiner of the Banks in the Bank of Israel is making a special service available to the public for clarifications in connection with the transfer to the Shekel in the banks.

The public may telephone in on the following days:

Monday, September 29, 1980
between 8 a.m. — 3 p.m.

Tuesday, September 30, 1980
between 8 a.m. — 3 p.m.

Wednesday, October 1, 1980
between 8 a.m. — 1.30 p.m.

Friday, October 3, 1980
between 8 a.m. — 1.30 p.m.

The telephone number is 02-241435 (15 lines)

First priority is new locks and doors

Security is one of the first problems that the "Forsake Me Not" drive of *The Jerusalem Post* hopes to alleviate in the next few days. Locks and doors must be changed to help protect the elderly and infirm from petty thieves.

Another priority is winter heating, which must be provided for by next month.

Furthermore, the Meals on Wheels programme, as well as Matav — the Homemakers Service, dental care and the transport to hospitals and clinics are all part of the problems now facing the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs that require your urgent help.

The slim mailbag of yesterday brought in IS3,511, bringing the total so far to IS174,124.58. We are a long way off the mark. We do know that the post office has enormous difficulties during the Succot holiday week, but we hope things will move faster today. With the shift to Shekels on October 1, the banks have an enormous amount of work, but we trust they will be able to bring their daily reports up to date.

If you are sending us your cheque make it out to: "Forsake Me Not" — *The Jerusalem Post*, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem (in Jerusalem it can also be left at the Bookstop, 6 Rehov De Nuwas).

All branches of Bank Hapoalim throughout the country will accept your donations for master account 05-5700 (Jerusalem main branch), as will all branches of Bank Leumi master account 29720/81 (Jerusalem main branch). Check your deposit slip to make sure that the bank clerk enters the correct number and the name, "Forget Me Not."

"FORSAKE ME NOT"

Yesterday's contributors include:

IS300 — In memory of parents Abraham and Fanny Sacks, Moses and Celia Grosby from Aleck and Rosa Sacks, Jerusalem.
IS200 — Adler Family; Elizabeth Homberg; Anonymous; Dr. Imer Katz; Jonathan and Avigail, Jerusalem.
IS100 — M. Liebeskind; R. Greenbaum; Jerusalem; Victoria and David Pinzak; Rina and Richard Stein; Netanya; A Pensioner, Tel Aviv.
IS75 — J.J., Jerusalem.
$10 — Anonymous, Jerusalem.
IS54 — The Barads of Kfar Etzion.
IS50 — Th. Sch.; Anonymous; Sam Gershon Gibraltar; Eleazar and Rahel Katz; Annette Goodman; From an 84-year-old widow, Rosy Mayer, who fortunately has not been forsaken by her family; E.R.; Paula Applebaum; In memory of my beloved husband, Max Kissinger; Jerusalem; V.B., Haifa; Celia and Baruch Mendelsohn, Givatayim.
IS36 — Belated Mazal Tov to Irit Goldstein and David Bercovitz on the occasion of their marriage — Goldstein Family, Jerusalem.
IS25 — David Finder; Leonard Hart; Felicia and Wolf Katz; Anonymous; Jerusalem.
IS20 — Mr. and Mrs. W. Epstein, Tel Aviv.
IS18 — Harry Winstone; Ruth and Simeon Fiederman; Jerusalem.
IS15 — Aliza Baker, Herzliya; Miriam Stein, Jerusalem.
IS10 — Steven Schniper, Jerusalem.
IS5 — Susan Hochbart, Petah Tikva.

Dan Co-operative
sympathizes with their member
Michael Rahfisch and his family
on the death of his dear
WIFE ז"ל

We deeply mourn the untimely death of
Dr. ISRAEL SATUREN ז"ל
His cousins: Sara and Gedalya Ben Zakai

ברוך דיין האמת
In deep sorrow we announce the death
of our beloved husband, father, and grandfather
MAX MORDECHAI ROTHKOFF ע"ה
The funeral will leave today, September 29, from Sanhedria Chapel at 11 a.m.
Jennie Rothkoff
Aaron and Malka Rothkoff-Bakeffet and daughters
Levi and Chani Rothkoff and family
Stevie and Mona Rothkoff and daughters
Shiva at Shahal 51, Givat Mordechai, starting on Thursday night.

هكذا من الأصل

Navon holds Succot open house

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

...sitors from all parts of Israel ...tourists from as far away as ...ico lined up patiently for hours ...terday to attend President ...hak Navon's Succot open ...se.

...e thousands of guests, in all variety, were as interesting to the ...erver as the stained-glass win...s, hand-painted ceilings and tapestries inside Beit Hanassi ...e to the visitors.

...ere were oldsters and young ...dren; a group of blind persons ... Jerusalem's Shmuel Hanavi ...arter; Yemenite women in colourful leggings and billowing dresses from a Jerusalem Corridor moshav; tourists in three-piece suits; new immigrants; hassidim; and young girls in short shorts.

"I really enjoy this," said Navon later, after making over a dozen entrances and exits to greet each batch of visitors. "I changed the custom of busing in organized groups of invited guests, and instead, notices were placed in the papers. Now I am sure that those who are here really wanted to come."

Joined part of the time by his wife Ofira and their children Na'ama and Erez, Navon was cheered by his guests. Some visitors bestowed hand-made gifts of paper flowers, embroidered tablecloths and greeting cards.

Asking them where they hail from, Navon learned that the visitors came from as far away as Eilat in Israel and Mexico in North America. "We've come here from Kansas City, Kansas — the heart of America — to Jerusalem — the heart of the world," shouted some enthusiastic tourists whose necks were slung with cameras. "We love Israel."

"One can't make love from a distance," joked the president, who invited them to be citizens of Israel.

Soldiers of the Golani Brigade take part in a relay run which started yesterday from a war memorial near the Mt. Hermon village of Majdal Shams to the centre of Hadera. Fifty groups of nine runners each are participating in the marathon. Tomorrow the runners will join the Jerusalem March.

Arabs, Druse want independent list in next election

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NAZARETH. — A group of Arab and Druse leaders hope to establish an independent list which would appeal directly to Arab voters in the coming Knesset elections.

Zeidan Atshe MK (Shinui) is one of the initiators of the idea, the *Al-Anba* newspaper reported yesterday. Another prominent supporter, Shfaram Mayor Ibrahim Nimer Hussein, said that the time may come for an independent list in the Knesset to protect Arab interests.

Last week some 60 leaders, including several chairmen of local councils, met to discuss the idea in the Lower Galilee village of Tamra.

Opposition to the independent list 's expected from both the Labour Party and the Democratic Front (Rakah), which currently draw most of the Arab vote.

Similar initiatives to create an Arab voting bloc have failed in the past to gain much support from Arab voters.

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Army not liable for fatal drug overdose

The Supreme Court yesterday ruled that the army was not obligated to pay compensation to the parents of a soldier who died from a drug overdose while absent without leave from his base.

The ruling was handed down on an appeal by the state against a decision by a military review board in favour of the deceased's parents. The board contended that the army had been negligent in conscripting a known drug addict who had undergone psychiatric treatment for his addiction, and was therefore obligated to pay compensation.

The court held that even though the army's negligence was evident, there was no connection betwee the soldier's overdose and his military service. (Itim)

תערוכת בולים לאומית חיפה 80

NATIONAL STAMP EXHIBITION HAIFA 80

...first stamps to be valued in shekels are framed in a reproduc... of a 19th-century engraving of Haifa Bay to form the symbol ...aifa '80, the philatelic exhibition which opened yesterday.

...t shekel stamp featured ... Haifa philatelic exhibit

By MARY HIRSCHFELD
Jerusalem Post Reporter

...FA. — The first shekel-priced ...p and a few 140-year-old Euro... frames are some of the attrac... of the Israel National Stamp ...ibition Haifa '80 — which open...ere yesterday.

...ore than 150 local collectors are ...icipating in the exhibition, ...h will run in the Mount Carmel ...itorium until October 7.

...aifa '80 is the 12th National stamp show and the third to be held in Haifa. It comprises about 600 booths divided into three classes: official exhibits, Holy Land-Israel and Judaism, and miscellaneous. A special souvenir reproduction of a 19th-century engraving depicting Haifa Bay will be sold throughout the week at a special Post Office stand in the auditorium lobby.

The exhibition will be open from morning to evening, and entrance fees are IS1 for adults and IS0.50 for children.

Negligent doctor guilty of failing to consult books

A physician who fails to consult medical books on an ailment with which he is not familiar may be guilty of negligence if the patient is harmed as a result, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

The ruling dismissed an appeal by Kupat Holim, operator of the Soroka Hospital in Beersheba, against a lower court decision ordering it to pay half the compensation to a man who lost a finger after paint was forced into it at high pressure.

The man's employer, who was ordered to pay the other half of the compensation, had ordered the worker to stop a hole in a spray-painting compressor with his finger. But when the machine was operated, it punctured the finger and paint flowed into the wound.

At the hospital, a senior surgeon told the man that the paint would be absorbed into his bloodstream and that he need only soak the finger in soapy water. But its condition worsened, and when the man returned to the hospital a few days later, doctors found that his finger had developed gangrene and it had to be amputated.

Kupat Holim claimed both that the employer should be held more responsible for the gross negligence and that since such cases were very rare, the doctor should not be considered guilty. But Justices Yitzhak Kahan, Miriam Ben-Porat and Moshe Baisky disagreed. (Itim)

ZOOLOGY. — The 31st annual convention of the Israel Zoological Society opens today at the National Maritime Museum in Haifa, and will run for three days. One of the main subjects of the convention is water resources.

50,000 marchers take to Jerusalem streets tomorrow

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Large contingents of police and border police will be on hand in Jerusalem tomorrow to guard march routes and direct traffic during the afternoon parade on Jaffa Road in which an estimated 50,000 persons will conclude the Jerusalem March.

Police announced yesterday that the capital's central thoroughfare, Jaffa Road, will be closed to traffic from Kikar Nordau just east of the central bus station to Jaffa Gate, from about 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. Derech Hebron from Jaffa Gate to Talpiot will be closed from 8:30 a.m. Vehicles will be allowed to cross Jaffa Road until 1:45 p.m. at four points, including Jaffa Gate and Davidka Square.

Police also announced that, due to the march, which will occupy the main routes into Jerusalem from the south, north and east, many inter-city buses will be affected:

- Route 444, from Jerusalem to Eilat, will go via Tzomet Ahim and Beersheba.
- Routes 961 and 963 from Jerusalem to Tiberias and Kiryat Shmona before 8:30 a.m. will not proceed via the Jordan Rift.
- Route 34 from Jerusalem to Kiryat Arba will start operating at 9:30 a.m.
- Route 30 from Jerusalem to Gilo will begin operating at 10 a.m.
- Route 31 from Jerusalem to Givon will begin operating at 9 a.m.
- On route 440 from Beersheba to Jerusalem, the bus scheduled to depart at 7:15 a.m. will travel along route 445.
- Route 486 from Ein Gedi to Jerusalem will leave Ein Gedi at 8 a.m. instead of 6 a.m.
- Route 34 from Kiryat Arba to Jerusalem will operate as usual from 9:40 a.m. The earlier buses, at 5:45 a.m. and at 7 a.m., will travel via Se'ir, Tekoa, and Beit Sahur.
- Route 60 will start operating at 10:15 a.m. except for the bus leaving at 6:40 a.m., which will travel via Emek Ha'ela, Mata, and Bar Giora.
- The first bus on route 47 from Ma'aleh Efraim to Jerusalem will leave at 8 a.m.

While the final number of marchers is not known, march organizers Hapoel and the IDF estimate that some 50,000 soldiers and civilians will participate.

They will include 800 new immigrants from the north and the Jerusalem area, and some 1,200 trainees studying in the Labour Ministry's vocational training centres.

The IDF has also announced that some 1,000 foreign volunteers working on kibbutzim will participate, including groups from Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe. The marchers will also include Druse, Circassian and Arab dance troupes.

U.S. drama troupe to present acclaimed play

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The ensemble of the Actors Theatre of Louisville (Kentucky) is due to arrive here next Friday as guests of the Haifa City Theatre, for three performances of its award-winning play, "Getting Out."

The group will perform the play, under the patronage of U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis, at the Haifa Theatre on October 6, at Habimah in Tel Aviv on October 7, and at the Jerusalem Theatre on the following night.

Since its premiere three years ago, "Getting Out" has won various awards in the U.S., culminating with the prestigious Tony drama award for 1980.

Meshel in Portugal

LISBON. — Histadrut Secretary-General Yeroham Meshel met with Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes in his palace here on Saturday, a Histadrut spokesman said. Eanes called for a strengthening of relations between the two countries in the hour-long meeting.

Eanes said that his conversations with PLO chief Yasser Arafat revealed that the PLO is dominated by "moderates." He said that Palestinian leaders are aware that the solution to the Middle East conflict does not lie in the elimination of Israel in order to establish a Palestinian state.

Meshel also attended a festive dinner given in his honour by the Portuguese General Workers' Union last night.

Cornerstone laid for foster home

Jerusalem Post Reporter

American Mizrahi Women yesterday laid the cornerstone in Jerusalem's Gilo neighbourhood for a new "Childhaven." The institution will consolidate two existing foster homes and house some 200 children who are victims of broken families.

The $4m. building is to be ready for occupancy by 1983 when it will become home for children between the ages of three and 14. With the completion of the building, Mizrahi Women foster homes in Motza and Tel Ra'anan will be closed.

Labour and Social Affairs Minister Israel Katz addressed the 200 people who attended the ceremonies. He said that some 12,000 children from broken homes had been placed in foster families or institutions during the past year.

...ead of U.S. church group ...rives on Mideast tour

By HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporter

...e president of the U.S. National ...ncil of Churches, which several ...ths ago called for an "open ...ogue" between the U.S. and the ...stine Liberation Organization, ...ved yesterday in Israel for a ...-day visit.

...e Rev. William Howard arriv... ...rom Egypt accompanied by two ... officials, Joan Campbell and ...ard Butler. Their trip follows a ... in March of an NCC Middle ...t panel, boycotted by most ...ish organizations and Israeli of...ls because of what was felt to ... one-sided approach. The panel ... called for a dialogue between ...U.S. and the PLO.

...ev. Howard was met at the airport by David Efrati, the Foreign Ministry official in charge of Christian Affairs, and he is due to meet with Prime Minister Menahem Begin tomorrow. He will also meet with Christians in East Jerusalem and the West Bank. The three are due to visit Jordan, Syria and Lebanon as well.

Meanwhile, another group of Christians from around the world, representing a number of evangelical sects, has come to open an "International Christian Embassy" in Jerusalem tomorrow to compensate the capital for the loss of 13 foreign embassies. They are taking part in a special Succot gathering, and will first publicize their cause in a demonstration at the Knesset.

...ocal authorities may delay strike

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

...AVIV. — The Union of Local ...horities will convene an ...rgency meeting of its executive ...orrow to discuss Prime ...ister Menahem Begin's request ...a postponement of its general ...e called for October 5.

...egin and the interior and ...nce ministers decided late last ...k that the government would ...nce all state services directly, ...tead of through the local ...orities.

... committee, consisting of ...rior Ministry Director-General ...m Kubersky, as chairman, the ...d of the Treasury's budget division ... Yisrael Arkin, and local ...orities union chairman Pinhas Eylon was charged with examining the local authorities' financial plight and presenting their conclusions to the government by the end of next month.

However, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned that the union's executive will probably decide to postpone the strike by one month, to give the committee and the government a chance to solve the problem.

Certain members of the local authorities union oppose postponing the strike, claiming that the committee may not end its work by the end of October, or may come up with recommendations unsatisfactory to the local authorities.

Moreover, the committee will do nothing to solve the local authorities' budget problems for this year, the sources said.

...y found unharmed

...n eight-year-old boy reported ...sing on Saturday from a ...tive's house in Jerusalem was ...d unharmed and returned to his ...nts by police late Saturday ...t. After an eight-hour search, ...nan Toker, of Kiryat Arba, ... discovered in a synagogue ...t three kilometres from the ...e he was visiting. (Itim)

Dutch memorial

A memorial honouring members of the Dutch Halutz Movement will be inaugurated today at 3:30 p.m. in the Westerweel Forest near the Elyakim junction in Wadi Milik.

The Westerweel Forest is named after Joop Westerweel, a leading activist in the Dutch Halutz underground movement during World War II.

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Tours will take place on the following dates:
September 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and October 1, 1980.
The tours will leave from the Plaza of the Citadel (Tower of David) outside Jaffa Gate, on the above dates, at 8.30 a.m. and at 2.15 p.m.
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Tours last about 3—3½ hours.
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Iraq admits oil exports down, says some to be resumed soon

BAGHDAD (Reuter). — Iraq admits Iranian damage to its oil installations, but will soon renew some oil exports, according to the Iraqi foreign minister.

"There has been damage, there has been a decrease in our oil exports, but our exports have not fallen to zero," Saadoun Hammadi stated Saturday night at a press conference in Baghdad for Western correspondents.

Diplomatic sources here maintained that almost all exports have ceased. Iraq, normally the world's second biggest oil exporter after Saudi Arabia, usually produces about 3.2 million barrels daily.

Hammadi said repairs to Iraq's oil pipeline across Turkey, cut Saturday near their border by an explosive, would take only a few days and that Iraq was still exporting crude oil through another pipeline across Syria to the Mediterranean coast.

Iraq's two northern pipelines can transport 1.6 million barrels a day, about 40 per cent less than the 2.8 million barrels exported through the Persian Gulf before the war closed the oil route.

Iranian forces have made continuous strikes against Iraqi oil installations in the north and south of the country, and diplomatic sources in Baghdad said one of the two big refineries in the northern town of Kirkuk had been badly damaged. Kirkuk supplies the two northern pipelines.

But Turkish oil industry sources in Ankara said yesterday that the damage, inflicted by a bomb apparently planted by ethnic Kurdish guerrillas, could take up to one week to repair. The damage was worse than it was first thought, the sources explained.

Resumption of oil flow through the pipeline would depend on the extent of damage done by Iranian planes to the first stretch of the pipeline and the pumping station at Kirkuk, in northern Iraq, they added. Turkish newspapers yesterday quoted Teheran Radio as saying 85 per cent of the line there was hit.

Turkey's official media, and most of its press, have not mentioned Saturday's blast, which occurred in the heartland of an area inhabited mainly by ethnic Kurds. A group calling itself "The Iraqi Liberation Army" claimed credit for the attack.

An extended closure of the pipeline could have serious consequences for the struggling economy of Turkey, for which Iraq is the main oil supplier.

Meanwhile, the government of Uruguay, which imports half its petroleum from Iraq, announced Saturday cuts in state energy consumption, banned automobile and motorcycle races, and urged both the general public and industry to save energy. Uruguay's 90-day supply of petroleum is expected to diminish until Iraq and Iran stop fighting. (Reuter, AP)

Polish unions call for one-hour strike

WARSAW. — The independent union committee in the northern port of Gdansk will ask affiliates throughout Poland to join in a one-hour solidarity strike to press wage demands, a union official said yesterday.

Andrzej Kolodziej, an official of the national independent union "Solidarity," said by telephone that the Gdansk chapter had decided to go on strike from noon to 1 p.m. on Friday. He said the Gdansk interfactory committee would ask others to join the work stoppage during a meeting today in the Baltic seaports of representatives from independent union chapters around Poland.

Under terms of the agreement that ended nationwide strikes last month, the government promised pay raises for some 12 million Polish workers. An official of a local independent committee in Katowice said that he thought 14,000 members would join in a strike if the committees reached a common decision to do so.

The strike call followed a threat by the leader of the free trade union movement, Lech Walesa, that he would bring the whole of Poland out on strike if the government failed to meet its pledges.

A meeting of Communist Party leaders was originally scheduled for last Friday but postponed until early this week. The party, which has been in turmoil for several weeks, is divided over personnel changes and over future policy, particularly regarding the new free trade unions.

Postponement of the meeting — intended to be a continuation of the overnight session on September 5 and 6 in which Edward Gierek was replaced as First Secretary by Stanislaw Kania — heightened uncertainty in Poland, where life is still far from normal.

Production is still being interrupted in factories and other work places by discussions on free trade unions, pay and conditions. (AP, Reuter)

Grenade blast kills one in Philippines

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines (UPI). — A grenade thrown here last night by unidentified men exploded, killing one person and injuring nine others, police said.

Witnesses said the incident, the fifth in nine days in the southern Philippines, occurred in front of two restaurants in downtown Zamboanga, 750 km. south of Manila. A total of five persons have died and 126 have been wounded in the southern Philippines since September 20, authorities said.

"It is safe to assume that the incident was the work of the MNLF (Moro National Liberation Front), Col. Rodrigo Ordoyo, chief of staff of the southern command, stated.

The MNLF has fought since 1972 for Moslem independence in the south.

JAILS. — Spain's jail population has exceeded 18,000 for the first time, swelled by the common crime that is one of the spin-offs of democracy, prison sources said in Madrid yesterday. At the end of 1979, the prisons held only 13,194 inmates.

Basque bingo hall bombed by terrorists

PAMPLONA, Spain (UPI). — Four masked youths thought to be right-wing extremists hurled a pair of fire-bombs into a Basque bingo hall early yesterday, sending more than 150 gamblers fleeing in panic but causing no injuries.

Police said the bombs set the hall on fire, but quick action by employees prevented the flames from spreading.

The attack climaxed a night of barricades and demonstrations in Pamplona, capital of the part-Basque province of Navarre.

THE JERUSALEM POST

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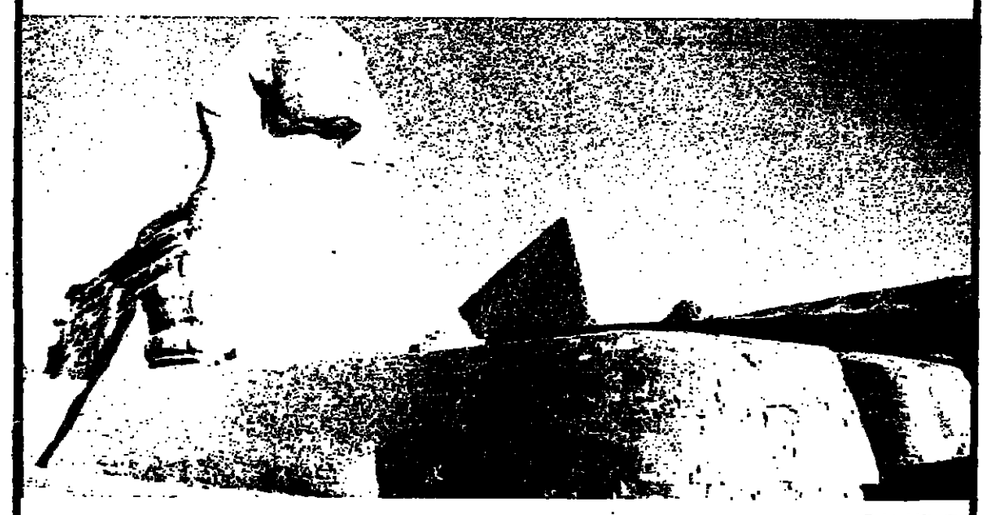

Richard Nowitz

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Neo-Nazis suspected in Munich blast

MUNICH (AP). — Investigators believe Friday night's deadly Oktoberfest bombing was the work of a neo-Nazi extremist who died in the blast.

The explosion killed 12 people and injured 211 others at the site of the famous beer festival here.

One of those reported killed, Gundolf Koehler, 21, was an active member of the banned neo-Nazi "Wehrsportgruppe Hoffmann" — the "military sports group Hoffmann" and was suspected in the blast.

Meanwhile, West German Supreme Court Chief Prosecutor Kurt Rebmann said six persons have been detained in connection with the attack.

The blast was apparently caused by a piece of cast-iron pipe filled with powerful explosives.

Bavarian State Interior Minister Gerold Tandler said the group's leader, Karl Heinz Hoffmann, was under arrest. He said Hoffmann sold former armed forces vehicles to countries in the Middle East. A convoy of vehicles driven by members of his group was stopped at the Austrian border Friday and the drivers detained.

IN BRIEF

U.S.-Egyptian aid package signed

CAIRO (Reuter). — The U.S. has agreed to give Egypt grants totalling $165.3m. as part of an annual $1.1b. aid programme, a U.S. embassy spokesman said yesterday.

The grant agreements, signed by Egyptian Minister of the Economy Abdel-Razzak Abdel-Meguid and the U.S. ambassador, will finance joint research projects, feasibility studies and Egyptian purchases of U.S. capital equipment.

Goodbye, Columbus

BARCELONA (UPI). — Two American sailors who climbed a statue commemorating Christopher Columbus were dislodged by firemen on Saturday after municipal police failed to coax them down.

Thousands of Catalans who had gathered to celebrate the fiesta of the patron saint of Barcelona watched as the firemen brought the Americans down by ladder.

Police said that the pair was drunk and offered no resistance during their descent.

Controllers strike halts Canada flights

TORONTO (UPI). — Air traffic controllers grounded domestic airline flights across Canada yesterday by staying off the job in what government officials called an illegal action.

The controllers, whose contract does not expire until December, are reporting sick despite a request from their union that they stay on the job. All except emergency medical flights and those bound for the U.S. were stopped, in Toronto.

CYCLONE. — At least 12 people were killed and 25 injured when a cyclone hit Dhule county in India's western state of Maharashtra, damaging hundreds of homes and knocking out power and communication lines in the district, 275 km. northeast of Bombay.

TENNIS. — Third-seeded Balasz Taroczy of Hungary whipped Italy's Adriano Panatta 6-3, 6-2 yesterday to win the $75,000 Geneva open tennis tournament.

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Lengthy crisis seen likely after fall of Rome cabinet

ROME. — Opposition parties yesterday hailed the sudden resignation of Italy's 39th government since World War II as a great victory, but the unexpected crisis left the country's economy in an even more precarious position than before.

"It (the government) leaves unlamented," said the left-of-centre daily *La Republica*. The Communist Party newspaper *L'Unita* called the resignation "a blessing for the country."

The one-vote defeat on its economic plans that brought down the six-month-old government of Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga came only hours after Iraq had cut off all oil exports, leaving Italy, which buys a fifth of its oil from Iraq, with a massive deficit.

After the government collapsed, Fiat, which had announced massive firings to deal with decreased car sales, decided to postpone the action for three months to avoid increasing the national political and union tension.

After Fiat announced the postponement, Italy's three labour organizations called off a nationwide general strike planned for this Thursday in support of the Fiat workers.

Although Cossiga has agreed to lead a caretaker government and to try to succeed himself in a third term as prime minister, a lengthy crisis could develop if the Communists ask for more concessions or if the Socialists demand the premiership.

Cossiga's coalition held a firm majority in the 630-seat chamber and the no vote on the secret ballot meant that at least 33 members of the three coalition parties secretly voted against party lines. (Reuter, UPI)

Castro slams Venezuela on acquittal of bombers

MIAMI (AP). — Cuban President Fidel Castro, angered by a Venezuelan court's decision to acquit four men accused in a 1976 bombing that killed 73 people abroad a Cuban airliner, announced Saturday he has recalled his government's diplomats from Venezuela.

In his first major speech since making a series of gestures favourable to the U.S., Castro also warned his supporters that this November's U.S. elections could determine whether relations between the two nations deteriorate to "cold war, and even the hot war."

Castro's harshest words in the speech, broadcast by Havana Radio and monitored in Miami, were reserved for the Venezuelan leaders, who he denounced as "hypocritical pharisees."

He bitterly attacked the Venezuelan acquittal of four suspects, including Dr. Orlando Bosch, self-proclaimed "mastermind" of anti-Castro terrorism, in the explosion of a Cuban airliner over Barbados.

Friday, Cuban officials surprised U.S. authorities by abruptly closing the port of Mariel to "freedom flotilla" boats, which had illegally carried about 125,000 Cuban refugees to the U.S. since April. The action had been requested by U.S. officials for months.

Hagler wins middleweight boxing championship

LONDON (Reuter). — American Marvin Hagler captured the undisputed world middleweight boxing title here on Saturday night when he stopped Britain's defending champion Alan Minter in the third round of their scheduled 15-round bout at Wembley Arena.

Referee Carlos Berrocal of Panama ended the fight after one minute, 45 seconds of the third round with Minter's face a mask of blood. The worst wound was an ugly cut over the champion's left eye.

As the fight ended, Minter's supporters showered beer bottles, full and empty, into the ring, and Hagler and his handlers beat a hasty retreat from the scene of their victory.

Minter won the title last March when he outpointed New York's Vito Antuofermo. He then successfully defended it against Antuofermo in London in June.

IMF to debate PLO presence at talks

ABU DHABI (Reuter). — The question of PLO attendance as an observer has been placed on the agenda of next week's joint World Bank/International Monetary Fund (IMF) meeting in Washington, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) said yesterday.

The official Emirates news agency quoted officials as saying that Saudi Arabia, Libya and the UAE had succeeded in having the question tabled for debate at the meeting, despite opposition from some industrialized countries.

The question of PLO attendance overshadowed preparations this week for the gathering of finance ministers and central bank governors from 140 countries for discussions on world economic problems.

The U.S., using its powerful voting rights and supported by some other Western nations, blocked the proposal to admit the PLO as an observer — the first time the organization would have been present.

The result was a compromise decision that no foreign observers would be invited to the meeting. But, by placing the issue on the agenda, the PLO's supporters have ensured that its claims will be aired in open debate.

FUSED. — Three nationals of countries hostile to Israel — Iran and Bangladesh — who arrived in Haifa as tourists in the passenger ship SS Arion from Europe yesterday morning were not admitted by the coastal police.

Iraqi prisoners fed rat poison, Amnesty claims

LONDON (AP). — Amnesty national has urged Iraqi Pre Saddam Hussein to inves reports that political prison his country have been giv poison while in custody.

In a press release, Amnes it had urged the inquiry gathering detailed eviden three cases, two of them fat

The human rights organi headquartered in London, sa of the victims were examin British doctors after they lef One subsequently died an other was said to be recover

Victims of the poisonings a to include political foes a members of the Iraqi Com Party and of the Shia Moslem Iraq's rulers are Sunni Mos

Two killed, 25 i in Salisbury ba

SALISBURY (AP). — Tw were killed and 25 others wounded on Saturday nigh unidentified attackers grenades and fired aut weapons into a crowded ho and restaurant, police repo

The Feather's Hotel, the the attack, is a favourite p place for both whites and bl Salisbury's suburb of Mab Police said all of the victim black and that 12 of the w were in critical condition.

By last night no arrests h made and police said the mo the attack or the affiliation perpetrators remained unc

The black majority gove of Prime Minister Robert M has been hard-pressed to growing violence from band disaffected former nationalist guerrillas hou rural camps since Zim became independent last A

German passion play ends successful run

OBERAMMERGAU, Wes many (UPI). — This year's play, a rendition of the suff Jesus staged by Oberam villagers every 10 years, e successful run yesterday a showings.

Nearly half a million have seen the play, organize

The village pledged to st play every 10 years after spared in a plague that Europe. To commemorate th anniversary of the vow, a season will be played in 198

Organizers said that the surprised so many visito come this years.

Landon hospitalize

TOPEKA, Kansas (UPI). Landon, the 1936 Repu presidential nominee, has b mitted to the coronary care Stormont-Vail Hospital, hosp ficials said Saturday.

They said Landon, celebrated his 93rd birthday this month, complained of pains but had not suffered a attack.

ARTISTS' FAIR IN THE JEWISH QUARTER

OF THE OLD CITY OF JERUSALEM
25.9.80–2.10.80
Under the auspices of the Minister of Industry, Commerce and Tourism

The Fair will be held during Hol Hamoayd Sukkot on Tifferet Israel St., Bazaar Sq. Israeli artists will be exhibiting and selling their wares.

The Fair will be open every day from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; on Friday and "Hoshana Rabba" from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturday night from Sundown until 11 p.m.

Free admission.

Free parking can be found outside the Walls of the Old City.

The festive opening of the Fair will be on Thursday, 25.9.80 at 8 p.m., with the participation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Menachem Begin; the Minister of Industry, Commerce & Tourism, Mr. Gideon Patt; Knesset members and public figures.

Notice to Importers and Exporters

The River Plate/Mediterranean/River Plate Freight Conference

herewith gives notice that freight rates on shipments to and from Argentine/Uruguay and Israeli ports, will be increased as follows:

From November 1, 1980,
a 10% freight increase/bunker surcharge,
adjusted to 16.30%
From March 1, 1980,
a 10% freight increase/bunker surcharge,
adjusted to 14.80%.

Israel Scandinavian Maritime Agency, Haifa

Ministry of Communications

Arrangements for Transition to Sheqel Currency at the Post Office Bank

According to instructions by the Accountant-General, the Post Office Bank may not accept payments by cheque at post offices throughout the country on September 29, 1980.

Other Bank operations will be carried out on that day as usual. September 30, 1980 and October 1, 1980, Post Office Bank branches will be closed in conjunction with all other banks in the country.

Vol. CXXIX—No. 44,720

Sunday, September 28, 1980

The New York Times

Printed and distributed in Israel in association with The Jerusalem Post

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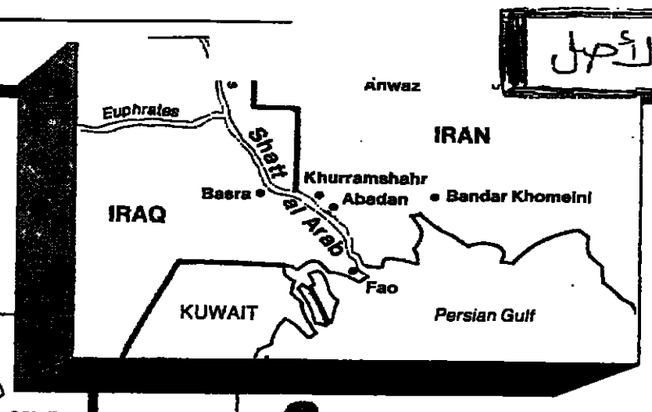
WEEKLY REVIEW

Swords Of Islam

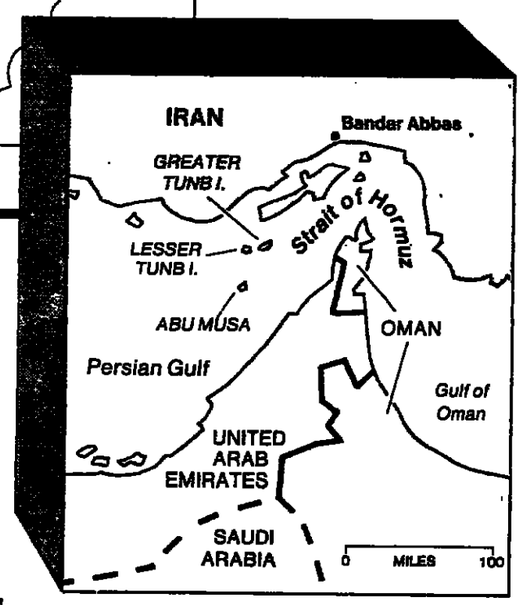
United Press International; Sygma

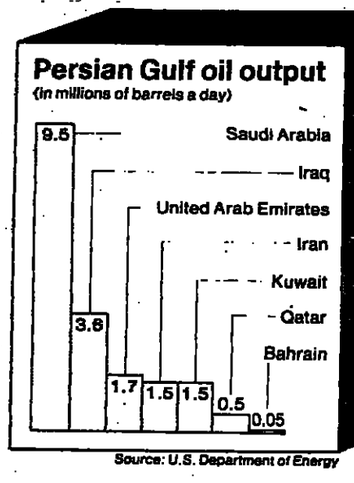
President Saddam Hussein; Russian-made Iraqi tanks in action against Iran last week.

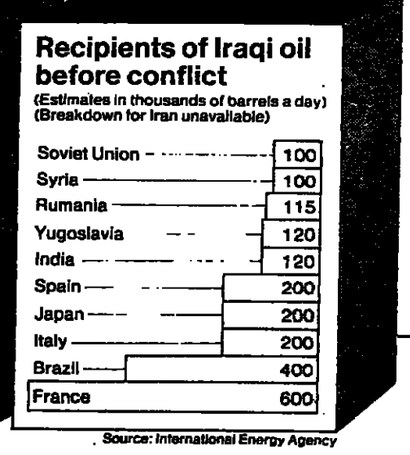


United Press International

Iranian prisoners captured last week.







War in the Gulf Threatens World's Oil — and Peace

Détente or no détente, war at the northern tip of the Persian Gulf apparently was too risky for the superpowers. So when Secretary of State Edmund S. Muskie and Andrei A. Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, met in New York last week, they agreed on cooling the conflict. "We are both in a neutral position," said Mr. Muskie.

Heavy fighting between neighboring Moslem forces, Iraq's militant Arab socialism and Iran's chaotic Islamic revolution, threatened to further destabilize the Middle East, already shaken by the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Oil exports vital to the world's economy were reduced as the conflict grew into a war that cut off both nations' oil production.

Peacemaking offers came thick and fast, from the United Nations and from the Palestine Liberation Organization. Iraq, which was gaining ground, was reluctant to stop to talk, and Iran also did not want to look eager for help. Yesterday, however, President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan arrived in Teheran on a "goodwill mission" for the 38-nation Islamic Conference.

Iraq said it occupied all the territory it claimed under previous agreements with Iran, and more. Deputy Prime Minister Tareq Aziz stated Baghdad's peace conditions as 1) full control of the Shatt al Arab waterway, shared with Iran under a 1975 treaty which Baghdad says was forced on it by the late Shah; and 2) a halt to Teheran's interference in the affairs of Iraq and other neighbors. This referred to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's fiery appeals to Shiite Moslem coreligionists to rise up against Sunni Moslems who run many Arab countries.

Iraqi forces struck after Iran "closed" the narrow Strait of Hormuz to Iraq-bound shipping. Air strikes at refineries and oilfields — in Iran at Abadan, Kharg Island and Khurramshahr, and in Iraq at Basra, Fao, Mosul and Kirkuk — halted tanker shipments. Iraq also reportedly shut off pipeline exports via Lebanon and Turkey, where Kurdish guerrillas were blamed for blowing up one of the pipelines yesterday. Although tankers carrying 14 million barrels a day of oil from other Gulf countries continued to clear the strait, the cuts, if prolonged, would remove nearly four million barrels a day from markets and could erase the glut that has been holding down prices.

"Freedom of navigation is of primary importance to the whole international community," President Carter said, as Washington conferred with Western allies and friendly Arabs on possibilities for an international naval force to ensure free passage. A two-carrier United States Navy force was close by, but West Germany and Japan rejected the joint naval proposal. Moscow condemned the idea as "impermissible interventionism."

Mr. Aziz also said Iraq was not claiming three islands in the Strait of Hormuz, Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs, which Iran occupied in 1971. Baghdad has long demanded their return to "Arab" control.

Iraq dominated the propaganda exchange of conflicting claims, although some of its "victories" turned out to be premature. Baghdad said that it had captured Abadan and Khurramshahr in the south, held a 10-mile strip of Iranian territory at Qasr-i-Shirin and Mehran 200 miles north along the Tigris River, and that its Migs had destroyed a third of Iran's combat planes, mainly American-built Phantoms.

Baghdad listed some of its casualties — 200 people killed and 500 injured in Basra. Iran admitted some losses but denied most of Baghdad's territorial claims and said it had knocked out large numbers of Iraqi tanks.

Moscow has been Baghdad's main weapons supplier since 1972. Last week, Iran appealed for a cutoff in Soviet weapons. But the Kremlin reportedly promised Iraq the flow would continue, all the while calling for peace. The conflict could only "play into the hands of [United States] imperialism," said Izvestia. "Restraint and common sense must triumph to prevent a further escalation of military operations," added Pravda.

Teheran's planes were believed crippled by lack of maintenance and spare parts but Iranian jets remained sufficiently operational to engage in small-scale raids. Washington hinted, in vain, that by releasing the 52 American hostages — their captors reported they were safe — Teheran could get needed matériel.

In Lebanon, a new terrorist group, thought to be pro-Iran, made its debut by rocketing the United States Embassy. Two offices were destroyed but no one was injured.

"We don't have much leverage with either party," confessed a State Department expert, "but both have suggested that, one way or another, we are responsible for the war."

Agreeing, at least in part, Ronald Reagan, the Republican Presidential nominee, blamed the war on "a vacillating foreign policy and a weakened defense capability," adding that "this could not have happened if our Government had not helped in the fall of the Shah." Citing the recent American buildup in the Middle East, the White House dismissed the charges as "absurd." Later, in a break with previous campaign policy, Mr. Reagan agreed to be briefed on the war by the Central Intelligence Agency.

Iraq Settles an Old Score and Displays A New Strongman

By BERNARD GWERTZMAN

WASHINGTON

IRAQ'S war against Iran, whatever its short-term implications for the Persian Gulf region, seems to mark another historic turning point in the Middle East. Unless Iraq's military moves suffer an unexpected setback, President Saddam Hussein appears destined to become a powerful political and military voice in the region.

He has made clear his immediate goals. He abrogated a humiliating treaty that a more-powerful Iran imposed in 1975 and he wants to demonstrate the weakness of — and if possible to overthrow — the Iranian regime of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Beyond these objectives, Mr. Hussein seems to be reaching for the mantle of Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Egyptian President who stirred the Arab masses 25 years ago but failed in the end, defeated by Israel.

He also seems determined to succeed the late Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi as the region's strongman. The Shah, with plentiful oil and United States backing, forced Iraq into a secondary role. Now, with Saudi Arabia unwilling, as usual, to assert its power, no indigenous force seems able to challenge Iraq. For more than a year, President Hussein has been preparing his move into the world limelight. After the 1978 Camp David peace agreement he called Arab League leaders to Baghdad to condemn the accords, and thereby to underscore Iraq's ideological purity in the "rejectionist" front opposing ending Arab-Israeli conflict short of Israel's virtual capitulation. After the Shah's downfall, Mr. Hussein moved closer to Saudi Arabia by drawing up detailed mutual security arrangements. He helped to end the conflict between the two Yemens. He took charge of Arab preparations for last fall's Havana conference of countries that call themselves nonaligned and was chosen to succeed Fidel Castro as head of the movement when it meets in Baghdad in 1982.

Using Iraq's oil, he courted France and other Western countries, then used Western ties to offset Baghdad's perceived reliance on Moscow for arms and political backing. His moves appeared confusing at times, even contradictory, but this did not seem to bother Mr. Hussein. Beyond their borders, Claudia Wright has written in Foreign Affairs magazine, Iraqi leaders "prefer to be feared rather than liked or understood." She adds that "they are confident that among Arab states, the Baghdad regime is the least knowable, the most unpredictable, the most difficult for Western (or Soviet) intelligence agencies to penetrate. The incomprehension with which the Iraqis' policy moves are interpreted by diplomatic networks and the press is consequently a source of satisfaction (and much amusement) in Baghdad."

The Hussein moves were the prelude to engaging Iran militarily. Until the 1950's, Iraq, closely supported by Britain, was able to dictate to Iran on the various frontier issues inherited from the days of the Ottoman Empire. Most emotional among them, and still a prime issue invoked in justification for the attack on Iran, was sovereignty in the Shatt al Arab waterway. By agreement in 1937, Iraq received virtual control of the Shatt, but after the Iraqi monarchy was overthrown in 1958 and Iraq switched its orientation from the West to Moscow, Iraq found it was weak in comparision to Iran. The Shah, exploiting his advantage, declared the 1937 treaty was "intolerable." He demanded that the frontier be moved to midstream in the Shatt. The dispute was intensified after the socialist Iraqi Baath Party — anathema to imperial Iran — came to power in 1968. The next year, Iran formally denounced the 1937 pact. Border clashes in the 1970's were serious enough to be taken up by the United Nations Security Council. But on March 6, 1975, agreement was reached through Algerian mediation. Iran agreed to stop helping the Kurdish rebellion in Iraq and Iraq acceded to the Shah's demand for dividing the Shatt river.

Earlier this month, however, declaring that Ayatollah Khomeini's Iran was not living up to the 1975 accord, Mr. Hussein abrogated the treaty. His underlying reason, he indicated, was to avenge his personal humiliation in having accepted it under duress in 1975. Iraq's armed forces had lost more than 60,000 dead and wounded against the Kurds and had been no match then for Iran's modern armed forces, he said. When offered the treaty by Algeria, "we considered it a good opportunity to save the security and national unity of Iraq as well as the security of the valiant Iraqi army," he explained.

After the fall of the Shah, Iran's armed forces began to crumble, and Iran lost its military primacy. Then, Ayatollah Khomeini began to worry the Iraqis by constant calls to Iraq's Shiite Moslems, who make up about half of the population, to rise up against the ruling Sunnis. Retaliating in October, Saddam Hussein denounced the Ayatollah's regime as "a non-Islamic revolution." Asserting Iraq's pan-Arabism, and rebutting the Ayatollah's pretensions to world Islamic leadership, he said that "the Koran was written in Arabic and God destined the Arabs to play a vanguard role in Islam."

If Iraq rides military success to become the main power in the region, its Baathist leaders are likely to continue to blend their anti-Western ideology with a pragmatic approach and they appear certain to continue to try to attract Arab backing. But Iraqi predominance is likely to have a chilling effect on Middle Eastern peace hopes. Iraq has never accepted the existence of Israel and can be expected to continue, at least rhetorically, to seek its destruction. Although they have no common border, Iraq supplied token units to the Arab side in the 1967 and 1973 wars and would be expected to fight against Israel in a future conflict. "Iraq's ambition is to dominate all the Middle East," Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said yesterday. Underlining its opposition to peacemaking with Israel, Iraq refuses to have formal diplomatic dealings with the United States. The two countries communicate through small "interests sections" in each other's capitals.

Korea's big trade partner isn't exactly a big brother

2

Federal Judge Does Number on Census

When King David took a census of Israel, the Lord sent a plague to punish him. Vincent P. Barabba, director of the United States Census Bureau, must feel similarly situated. Last week, the culmination (so far) of months of complaints, mostly raised by the nation's big cities, arrived as Federal District Judge Horace W. Gilmore in Detroit invalidated the entire 1980 census on the ground that it undercounted blacks and Hispanic Americans, and ordered the bureau to come up, within 30 days, with a way to adjust its counts. Philip M. Klutznick, the Secretary of Commerce, said a decision whether to appeal would be made after consultation with the Justice Department.

Judge Gilmore's ruling turned chiefly on the constitutional question of equal representation in the House of Representatives. If blacks are not counted as much as whites, he said, the one person-one vote rule is violated in the redistricting which is the census' constitutional reason for being. And since each district's count is affected by every other district's count, the suit brought by Detroit must result in the invalidation of the entire census.

New York City, for example, has lost a million people over the last decade, according to preliminary census figures, and thus stands to lose four seats in the House. But city officials believe no more than 500,000 New Yorkers have actually gone elsewhere. Like other cities, New York is also immediately concerned with the allocation of some $50 billion a year in Federal aid whose distribution is tied to census numbers.

The Census Bureau admits that it has undercounted in the past — by 2.5 percent (10.2 million) in 1970, for example. But what its bureau's statisticians can do to adjust the 1980 count is far from certain. Mr. Barabba said an adjustment for only the 30 largest metropolitan areas might take two years.

Strategic Options in a Limited War

By DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON

BRITISH military authorities stress the unpredictability of the Iraq-Iran war. "It can go on until it encompasses the Gulf and halts all oil traffic or it can end tomorrow with some burnt-out refineries, bombed ports and a couple of years of negotiations ahead," an intelligence specialist said last week.

Iranian army resistance stiffened around Khurramshahr and Abadan late in the week. But although the velocity of Iraqi attacks slackened, poorly controlled defense by elements of two Iranian divisions did not appear sufficient to turn the tide. Iran's main success was its bombing missions by F-4 fighter-bombers.

Since the fall of the Shah, the West's policeman in the Gulf, Iraq has sought to become the region's paramount military power. Nothing in the results of last week's fighting would appear to bar Iraq's road. The question, said a military specialist, was whether Iraq has "the logistical know-how" to sustain the effort.

Intelligence officers believe that the initial surprise achieved by Iraqi forces may have benefited from help by dissident Iranian officers who recently assembled in Baghdad. They could have given Iraq locations of Iranian radar sites and armed forces dispositions.

If the Iraqis took the islands in the Strait of Hormuz — Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunbs — a militant Middle Eastern state would have its thumb on the West's oil jugular. Granted the inadequacies of the Iranian forces, British and other Western specialists see no military obstacles to Iraq's taking the islands and control of the Strait of Hormuz, where 60 percent of the non-Communist world's oil transits.

There are, however, uncertainties. The ruler of Oman, Sultan Qabus bin Said, has said that the Arab world's principal strategic priority is to keep the Strait of Hormuz open to all shipping. Omani forces could dominate the straits and make conditions uncomfortable for garrisons on the islands. An Iraqi attempt to seize control there could widen the war, also risking intervention by the United States Indian Ocean fleet which includes two carrier battle groups, about 30 ships. Despite the Soviet squadron in the Indian Ocean and Backfire bombers on call in the southern Soviet Union, the American fleet represents the most powerful national presence in the region. The military estimate, therefore, is that while Iraq can occupy the islands, and possibly transfer them to the United Arab Emirates, which claims them, it will keep the strait open to Western shipping.

For Western military analysts, the most important question concerns Soviet intentions. Pravda and Izvestia have told Baghdad and Teheran, in effect, "a curse on both your houses." But intelligence analysts note that Iraq's armed forces depend on Moscow for spare parts for fighter aircraft and armored units. Although Iraq has acquired French helicopters, missiles, tanks and light armored vehicles, Baghdad will remain dependent for some time on Soviet weapons and instructors.

Israeli officers are reminded of Cairo's predicament before the 1973 Arab-Israeli war — the Egyptians did not like or trust the Russians, but they had to rely on Moscow for the means to keep their military machine in operation.

The Russians, many analysts believe, need do little more than keep the Iraqi forces fighting. Continued Iraqi success would open the way to expanding Soviet influence in the Persian Gulf and the United States' Indian Ocean carrier force would be powerless to prevent it.

What military choice remains for Iran? Its army has degenerated into a force of eager but untrained revolutionaries. Its air force operates only 12 percent of the 445 combat planes it deployed under the Shah. Most of the navy's warships, lacking officers and men, are anchored in bases. "An Iranian naval sortie," said a NATO aide, "would be a death ride."

Iran's most promising option is guerrilla war, Western military experts say. Iran's size — its territory and its 35 million people — dwarfs Iraq with only 12 million. Access to Qum and Teheran, Iran's religious and political capitals, is barred to the Iraqis by mountains pierced only by rudimentary roads. However, protracted guerrilla war by Iran probably would stretch resources and sharpen political infighting perhaps creating opportunities for the Tudeh Party and its parent Communist Party in the Soviet Union.

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The World

In Summary

Money Managers Count in the New Turkish Cabinet

Having seized power in a bloodless coup two weeks ago, Turkey's military junta last week appointed a Government to wield it; composition of the 26-member Cabinet indicated the new regime would take a conservative tack, not unlike that of the man they ousted, former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel.

Formation of the Cabinet was announced by Bulent Ulusu, the former admiral who earlier was named the new Prime Minister. All 26 ministers are civilians, though seven also are retired generals.

The name that grabbed the most attention was that of Turgut Ozal, architect of the austerity program belatedly adopted by the Demirel regime early this year to win new infusions of aid from international lending institutions and rescue Turkey from economic collapse.

The junta had already shown its confidence in Mr. Ozal — and the probable future direction of its economic policy — by retaining him as its chief negotiator with foreign financial institutions after the Sept. 12 takeover. As one of two Deputy Prime Ministers, he will be, in effect, Turkey's economic czar.

As if to underscore the importance of Turkey's economic situation — as if it needed underscoring — the other Deputy Prime Minister is a former official of the Finance Ministry, Zeyyat Baykara.

Gen. Kenan Evren, Turkey's Chief of Staff and leader of the junta, promised a return to democracy, with free elections and a transfer of power to cilivians, but only after a constituent assembly writes a new constitution.

The general did not say when the assembly would be formed, but one of its most important tasks undoubtedly will be to structure a new political party system designed to avoid the kind of paralysis that afflicted the Demirel Government.

In the meantime, the junta also reached directly into local politics, dismissing the nation's 1,700 elected mayors and their city councils. It said new ones could be appointed with the approval of military commanders.

Warsaw Tries to Split Its Critics

During Poland's feverish season of labor unrest, the strike movement seemed to gain cohesion and power from an alliance between the country's workers and its intellectuals. Last week, as workers began savoring the first fruits of victory, Poland's new Communist leadership seemed intent on striking at the intellectuals.

Audible proof of one worker victory came with the nationwide radio broadcast of a Roman Catholic mass from the Holy Cross Church in Warsaw. It was the first such broadcast since Poland came under Communist rule 30 years ago and the first of what, under terms of the settlement negotiated between Government and workers, are to be weekly broadcasts of church services.

Later, another strike victory — perhaps the biggest — became official when leaders of the new independent trade unions registered with a Warsaw court. They did so as a single, nationwide organization, called Solidarity. Lech Walesa, the hero leader of the Baltic coast strikers, spoke to the significance of the name at a rally attended by 5,000 supporters. "If there are difficult problems," he said, "we can all strike together. If things get bad, we stand together as a united Poland."

The Government, meanwhile, was pursuing with some apparent success a propaganda campaign to isolate political dissidents from the workers. Government spokesmen continued to warn of possible infiltration of the new unions by "anti-Socialist" elements. The unions, eager to avoid discrediting themselves, responded by distancing themselves from the dissidents. The union at Gdansk, for one, rejected the leader of Kor, the leading dissident group, as a special adviser but union leaders warned the government to stop the public smear campaign against the dissiden

Parliamentary Door Revolves in Italy

Prime Minister Francesco Cossiga's Government had the broadest Italian parliamentary majority in six years but when 30 of its supporters deserted yesterday, that was one too many. After only six months of power, Mr. Cossiga's Government lost a confidence motion, 298-to-297, and resigned.

At issue was his program of subsidies to fight rising unemployment by supporting recession-battered industries, to restrain 20 percent inflation and to bolster the value of the lira.

Budget Minister Giorgio La Malfa said the defeat would bring economic hardship and "chaos in the tax system."

At a moment when Italy was faced with loss of 20 percent of its oil imports, because of the Iraq-Iran war, the country had little need for its 40th Government crisis since World War II.

Fiat, the largest private employer, already was planning to lay off 14,000 workers and Italian self-confidence had been weakened by political violence, notably last month's bombing of the Bologna railroad station that killed 84 people.

Mr. Cossiga's coalition included Christian Democrats, Italy's largest party, and the much-smaller Socialist and Republican parties.

The Communists, the second largest party, were implacably opposed to the coalition. "We have been working for this for months," Enrico Berlinguer, the Communist leader said.

The Conversion Of Pvt. Kruglov

Aleksandr V. Kruglov is either the saddest sack in the Soviet Army or the most brilliant strategist since Marshal Mikhail N. Tukhachevsky. Apparently persuaded by pledges of no reprisals and an immediate discharge to let him return to technical school, Private Kruglov abandoned his request for political asylum and left the United States Embassy in Kabul to return to the Soviet Union.

His departure defused a potential booby trap in Soviet-American relations, badly frayed by the Russian invasion and occupation of Afghanistan. Private Kruglov, who was part of the 85,000-man Soviet occupation force, had sought refuge at the vulnerable American embassy a week earlier.

The State Department said he decided to return during an hour-long meeting in the embassy with American and Soviet diplomats.

Even though Soviet law prescribes severe punishment for defectors and Moscow had labeled him a common criminal only days earlier, officials said Private Kruglov assented readily to return after the Soviet ambassador made his pledges.

'New Society' Day A Chiller in Manila

If injury is turning a democratic possibility into a dictatorship, insult is asking everyone to celebrate it. For seven years, Ferdinand E. Marcos, President of the Philippines, added insult to injury by holding official ceremonies of thanksgiving to mark the "New Society" he ushered in with a martial law decree on Sept. 21, 1972.

Last week, Mr. Marcos held no ceremonies, but the date was marked nonetheless. Eight persons died in an ambush in a southern Philippines city; eight homemade bombs went off in the provincial capital of Cotabato City, home base of Moslems fighting for autonomy, and 12 persons were arrested in another provincial capital, Cebu City, when the police broke up a march by about 2,500 persons protesting martial law.

A few days earlier, there was a clash in Davao City, 600 miles southeast of Manila, between several thousand demonstrators and the police. None of Manila's major daily newspapers carried the story, however, and some editors said they had been told by the Government to print nothing about the Cebu City demonstration either.

Mr. Marcos, who alone has the authority to lift the martial law decree, has indicated he would "start thinking" late this year or in mid-1981 about whether to do so. Meanwhile, his critics point out that each time there is a protest against martial law rule, Mr. Marcos, in Catch-22 fashion, portrays it as further evidence of the need for martial law.

Mrs. Gandhi Finds Another Emergency

Indira Gandhi, a Brahmin autocrat and second-generation Prime Minister of India, has rarely dealt tenderly with the millions of compatriots she considers beneath and/or against her. Last week, by executive fiat, she revived Government powers to send to jail for a year without trial anyone deemed to be "acting in any manner prejudicial to the defense of India or the security of India."

Officials said the ordinance was needed to contain the spreading violence between Hindus and Moslems and against refugees in tribal regions. It was proclaimed in the name of President Sanjiva Reddy and is to be formalized in Parliament in November. Wielding similar powers, Mrs. Gandhi locked up 150,000 political opponents under emergency rule in the 1970's. Such activities contributed to her election defeat in 1977, but her Congress-I Party was re-elected in January.

Mincing no words, the official statement justifying the new ordinance said it was needed in "the prevailing situation of communual disharmony, caste conflicts, social tensions, extremist activities, atrocities on minorities and other weaker sections of society and the increasing tendency of interested parties to engineer agitation of different issues. Secessionist activities and regional movememts have reared their ugly head in some parts of the country."

Opposition leaders promised to fight the "obnoxious ordinance."

Don Wycliff, Barbara Slavin and Milt Freudenheim

An Adroit Foreign Minister Deals General Zia a Strong New Hand

Pakistan is No Longer the Ardent Suitor, But the Prize

By MICHAEL T. KAUFMAN

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Like a soldier picking his way through a minefield, President Zia ul-Haq for three years has inched past perilous domestic and foreign challenges and confounded the predictions of diplomats who have often viewed his overthrow as imminent. Today, though the problems proliferate and are graver than ever, the General's position is regarded by many foreign diplomats and Pakistani observers as more secure, and his international stature greater, than at any time since he seized power in July 1977.

"Yes, we are in a pretty good shape," President Zia said last week, on the eve of his departure for Teheran and Bahgdad on a "goodwill" mission appointed by the Islamic nations to try to stop the Iran-Iraq war. He also will go to the United States to address the United Nations General Assembly and meet with President Carter. "What has kept me going," he said, is an improved economic situation, greater law and order and the determination of his people "to give this Government a fair trial."

Others, however, think that it has been the adroit policies of Aga Shahi, the foreign minister, which more than anything have raised both the international stature of Pakistan and disarmed the domestic opposition, even as external threats intensified. Those threats are grave indeed. Pakistan is virtually encircled by unfriendlies, notably 80,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan. More than a million refugees have streamed across the wild border and there is concern that Afghan and Soviet forces may yet engage in hot pursuit into Pakistani territory.

With India, relations, never cordial, are deteriorating sharply. There have been anti-Pakistani demonstrations in New Delhi and leading Indian politicians have implied that Islamabad had a hand in their recent wave of communal disorders. In Pakistan, India increasingly is viewed as a Soviet ally whose interests coincide with Moscow's. The third neighbor, Iran, is, of course, engaged in a war with Iraq. But before that eruption, Teheran had turned some of its rage against Pakistan, at one point broadcasting encouragement to Pakistanis to topple President Zia.

In the face of such enmity, Pakistan's armed forces stand more and more vulnerable as old, mostly American equipment wears out, with no ready replacements. Despite this need, the tone for Mr. Shahi's so far highly successful foreign policy was set when, at his recommendation, President Zia last spring rejected President Carter's offer of $200 million in military credits as "peanuts." President Zia said last week that the United States had asked Pakistan to take on "confrontation with the Soviet Union" and receive in return "about 24 helicopters, or 12 planes or 60 tanks — this is what the two hundred million would have bought and nothing else."

One intention in spurning the offer had been to place some distance between Pakistan and the United States and efface somewhat the longstanding image of Pakistan as an American vassal. Mr. Shahi last year succeeded in bringing Pakistan into the nonaligned movement and earlier this year developed , at least for a time, close relations with Iran — whose the Foreign Minister, Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, understood and supported the principal thrust of the Shahi policy. Simply put, it draw Pakistan closer to the powers of Islam.

That purpose remains intact. Ties to Saudi Ara in particular, have been pursued. There are 3,000 Pakistani military advisers in Saudi Ar and, although President Zia has denied Western ports that 10,000 to 20,000 of his troops would be there in return for Saudi funds, he did say the n ber of advisers was being augmented by several dred. He also said that, should the Saudis ask assistance, "I will not hesitate for a moment t them have what they want. Do you think that if S Arabia is in trouble, Pakistan will not go? Paki as a whole nation will march to help."

With Pakistan's ascension this year to the p dency of the 38-nation Islamic Conference, an in matur was set on Mr. Shahi's initiative. It was ther advanced when, reportedly again at Mr. Sh instigation, the conference selected General Zi speak in behalf of the Muslim states at the Un Nations. Meanwhile, the constant in Pakist changing foreign policy equation has been its th China, still strong. General Zia, in fact, called C the "most staunch and reliable ally that Paki has ever had." But Washington still figures pr nently in Pakistan's calculations, if only becaus army is so dependent on American equipment spare parts. General Zia said he had no plans to President Carter for military equipment, but "prepared to discuss it if it comes up."

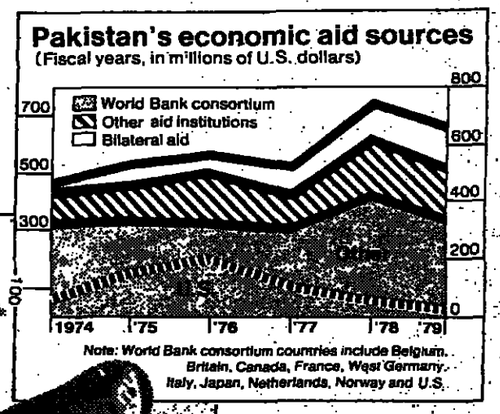
He also said he hoped that in his talks with Carter "we are able to clear the clouds a bit." T is a widespread view, cutting across all poli groups, that, as in the past, any relationship wit United States would be limited by Washington' sire to maintain good relations with India. Yet, t is also a feeling that General Zia's visit to Wash ton comes at a time when his bargaining positi quite good. For thing, as the situ in the Persian Gu comes more he the strategic in tance of Pak looms larger. A can concern ove Soviet units in ghanistan may ride United State sire to gain the of India.

Meanwhile, Ge Zia, whose seizu power and outla of political ac has drawn conde tion; insists he is ing toward the t fer of power to ians. He has p back on promis elections and week failed to an interim civilian cabinet that would pave the for electoral politics, as he said he would do befo left for the United States. However, he said he planned to do this.

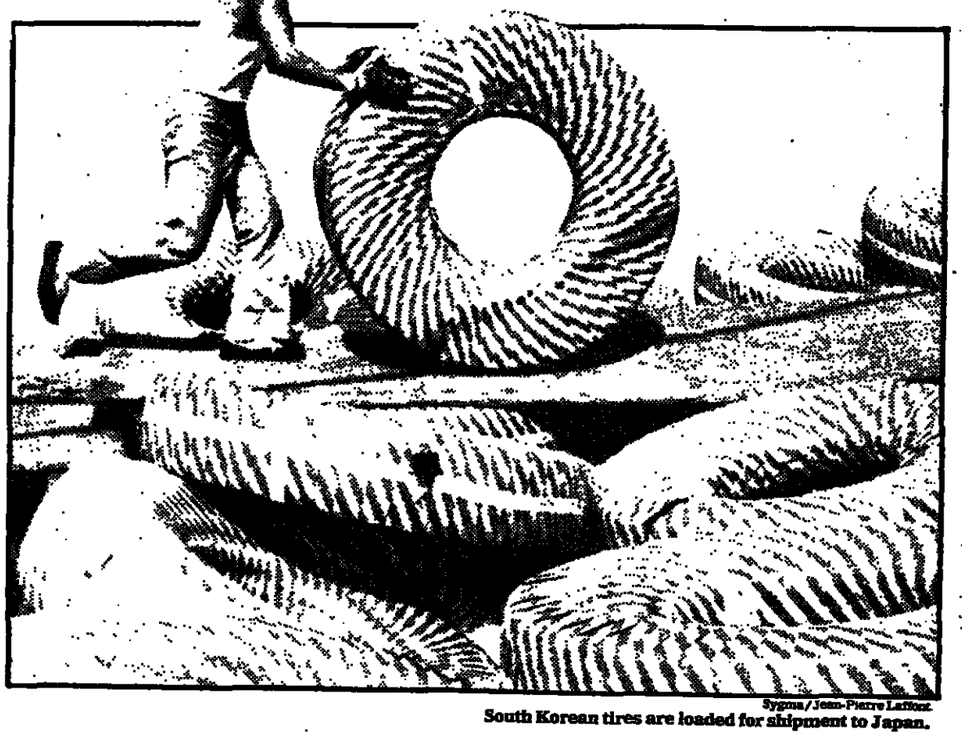
The result is that Pakistan and President Zia well be seen in a very different light than they ten months ago when the United States Em here was burned by angry mobs. As one Pakista ficial put it: "Now, perhaps, we are not so muc ardent suitor as the prize to be courted."

President Zia ul-Haq (center) with Pakistani military leaders.

Jeanette Harris-Camera Press/Rogar Shour



Tokyo's Leverage in the Kim Case May Be Greater Than Washington's



Sygma/Jean-Pierre Laffont

South Korean tires are loaded for shipment to Japan.

Korea's Big Trade Partner Isn't Exactly A Big Brother

By HENRY SCOTT STOKES

TOKYO — Japanese officials are speaking out with uncharacteristic bluntness. Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito told American reporters 10 days ago that Japan might cut off economic aid to South Korea, if Kim Dae Jung, the Korean opposition leader, is executed. Last week, Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki repeated the threat on Japanese television, although officials later qualified the statement by saying that "no specific measures are planned at this time."

That was fair enough. Mr. Kim, who was sentenced to death by a military court on Sept. 17 on allegations of plotting to overthrow the South Korean Government by force, has the right to appeal to higher courts. If Mr. Kim loses there, President Chun Doo Hwan still can grant clemency. The final decision in Seoul lies months down the road. Until then, Japan has no immediate intention of halting economic aid.

All the same, the Japanese stand is startling. Leaders in Tokyo have hestitated to criticize anyone, even the unloved Russians. Responses to hostile comments from abroad were muffled and often unintelligible. So when the Japanese tell their prickly Korean neighbors — still smarting at memories of stern and sometimes brutal Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945 — how to behave, attitudes *have* changed.

In part, this is a measure of new self-confidence in Tokyo. "Japan has finally achieved its 100-year-old goal of catching up with the West and is now searching for a new objective," said Robert Immerman, a United States Embassy official, at a State Department seminar. The Japanese are freer in their comments on just about everything.

There are other explanations for the change as well. Virtually alone in Asia, Japan is a parliamentary democracy with a track record of more than three decades of constitutional rule since World War II. Its jails do not hold political prisoners. To a degree, the Japanese have taken to heart American precepts of the rule of law. Undoubtedly with behind-the-scenes encouragement from Washington, Japanese officials have viewed the Kim Dae Jung case as a gross miscarriage of justice on Japan's doorstep. Mr. Kim's trial proceeded in the absence of prosecution witnesses. Before it ended, President Chun felt free to make prejudicial comments to Japanese reporters, while army censors steered a series of slanders about Mr. Kim into Seoul newspapers.

In some ways, Japan can bring pressure to bear on Seoul more freely than the United States can. W ington is tied down by its security commitment 40,000 American servicemen in South Korea. T Seoul's biggest trade partner, invests more in S Korea than Washington does. Japan's giant tr dollar economy is nearly 20 times the size o neighbor's and South Korea is in serious econ trouble.

The Japanese are not loved in South Korea. Chun stipulated that no one who speaks Japanese promoted to high official position, the Seoul pres ported last month. The prohibition is unlikely t fully enforced, and in fact few Koreans aged less — the average age of Premier Nam Duck W Cabinet is 42 — speak Japanese. But by contrast most all their predecessors under the late Presi Park Chung Hee had Japanese educations.

Japan is indispensable to Korea's economic hea Tokyo has a $3 billion annual trade surplus with S and provides the only large flow of foreign direct vestments (totaling $1.1 billion to March 1980). it still gives economic aid. The United States has tually ended nonmilitary aid. This year Japan another $87.9 million in long-term yen credits at percent interest. Yen credits of this type have to more than $1 billion since 1971.

The aid is not large but, like loans from the Un States Export-Import Bank, which has over $3 bil in "exposure" in South Korea, the bank's largest tomer, official Japanese funds serve as bellweth In a consensus society like Japan, banks and in try regard aid donations and cheap loans as a gr light for inherently risky private sector ventures.

And South Korea needs more than aid from Jap The inflow of high technology from Japanese fir also blessed by the Government, is likely to be cial to Seoul's export economy. That econon weaknesses include goods overpriced by wage in tion, dependence on imported oil (South Korea storage tanks have only a two-week inventory) the prospect of a disastrous 1980 rice crop — wh could make emergency rice imports necessary.

South Korean objections to Japanese demands mercy for Mr. Kim have been low-key, reflect growing economic sophistication on the part of Chun and the other armed forces leaders running country under martial law. Foreign Minister Shin Yong spoke relatively mildly when he told former Japanese Premier Takeo Fukuda last week Seoul that "there are things on which Japan may tertain legitimate interest (in South Korea), there are things on which expression of interest c not be justified." The second category, however, ferred to Kim Dae Jung.

The United States, working with Japan, its m Far Eastern ally, may have found a way to co municate the point that hanging Mr. Kim would an error. President Carter sent a stiff private let to Mr. Chun early this month pressing for mercy a Washington seems convinced that the oppositi leader has been saved.

The South Korean Government may, however, playing a game with Mr. Kim's life, dissidents Seoul suggest. "The tactic may just be to prete that mercy is assured, to lull the Americans, a then one day to execute Kim — after which mer pleas would have no effect," a skeptic there sugge ed. Mr. Kim's fate is up to Mr. Chun, a leader wh has displayed cunning and a will to have his own wa under the slogans of "new wave, new order, new so ety," which another dissident translates as "marti law; failing that, control by the Korean Central Int ligence Agency and, meanwhile, total press censo ship." Despite United State and Japanese pressur the decision is Mr. Chun's.

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The Right Squelches Rival in the U.S.-Supported Junta

Salvador's Leftists Quarrel As the Brass Ring Goes By

By ALAN RIDING

MEXICO CITY — Having seemed strong enough st a few months ago to launch a serious bid for wer, El Salvador's leftist guerrillas are now on the fensive, not only beginning to lose the support of a pulation exhausted by violence, but also squabling among themselves over strategy. This reversal fortunes is due less to any surge of sympathy for e United States-backed civilian-military junta than the left's own failure to agree on a mmon military approach and project elf as a sound political alternative.

A poor response to their call for a ree-day nationwide strike in mid-Au- st brought out longstanding differces among the country's four Marx- groups. Earlier this month, the rmed Forces of National Resistance, F.A.R.N., walked out of the so-called nified Revolutionary Directorate. indful that popular support for the ft was waning, the F.A.R.N. had fared a stronger alliance with non-Marxist sectors, followed by an immediate armed insurrection. Even after the collapse of secret talks with eral army officers, the organization ntinued to insist on an early offenve, but was opposed by other groups at demanded more time. At that int, the F.A.R.N. decided to go it one.

But while the left may be losing the litical initiative and seems incapable an outright military victory over El lvador's powerful armed forces, vionce continues unabated in the tiny, ercrowded Central American na- n; some 6,000 people have died in extremist atcks so far this year. Leftist militants last week re still holding 14 hostages in the local offices of e Organization of American States, demanding the lease of 17 union leaders who planned a nationwide ectricity blackout last month. There were daily ashes between soldiers and guerrillas, while each orning the bullet-riddled bodies of suspected leftist mpathizers were found, the apparent victims of ght-wing "hit squads." The F.A.R.N. also anunced that its top commander, Ernesto Jovel nes, was killed in a car crash.

The political turning point can be traced to the Car- r Administration's decision in February to bolster e five-man ruling junta, then under fierce attack om both extreme left and extreme right. United ates officials thwarted two right-wing plots to oust ristian Democratic politicians from the Governent. They pressured the junta into long-promised forms, expropriating large private farms for disbution to landless peasants and establishing state ntrol of banks.

Washington's new ambassador, Robert White, was ss successful, though, in persuading the armed forces to curtail widespread, often indiscriminate repression and to control assassins hired by wealthy conservatives. On March 24, the Archbishop of San Salvador, Msgr. Oscar Arnulfo Romero, an outspoken critic of the junta and the most popular opposition figure, was murdered.

However, by July, after the junta gave assurances that its reforms were completed, important business groups decided to support the Government, creating a "production alliance" to rebuild the shattered economy and, at least temporarily, turning their backs on rightists, led by retired Maj. Roberto d'Aubuisson, who alleged that there had been Communist infiltration of the regime. The junta became increasingly conservative, rejecting suggestions for dialogue with the opposition and identifying the armed left as its sole enemy.

The younger, reform-minded officers who ousted Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero in last October lost influence as the conservative Defense Minister, Col. Jose Guillermo Garcia, and his tough deputy, Col. Nicolas Carranza, consolidated power. Only Col. Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, one of two officers on the junta, continued to represent a more liberal current in senior army circles and favor political dialogue with the left. But in May, he lost his position as joint Commander in Chief and Col. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, the other officer in the junta, now holds the title alone. Then, earlier this month, after word of his negotiations with the F.A.R.N. leaked out, he suffered another defeat when Colonel Gutierrez unilaterally reassigned his remaining supporters to minor commands. He protested publicly but ended by accepting a compromise: All future military appointments would be approved by the entire junta. Although seeming to give civilians more clout, this merely reaffirmed the junta's right-wing credentials.

The left seems, on the whole, to have lacked flexibility, pragmatism and imagination. For five years, until the funeral for Archbishop Romero on March 30, when young rebels apparently provoked the incident that left 38 people dead, it had benefited from popular disgust with army-backed repression. Successive regimes were undermined by militant peasant-worker-student coalitions, not guerrilla tactics. After establishing shaky unity among the armed groups and their popular fronts in March, the left hoped to emulate last year's Sandinist victory in Nicaragua, forging an alliance with non-Marxist liberals and parking generalized insurrection. A Democratic Revolutionary Front was formed to attract Social Democrats, dissident Christian Democrats and radical clergy and to seek international support. But the real leftist leaders, the guerrilla commanders, remained nebulous, their names barely known, their faces hidden behind hoods.

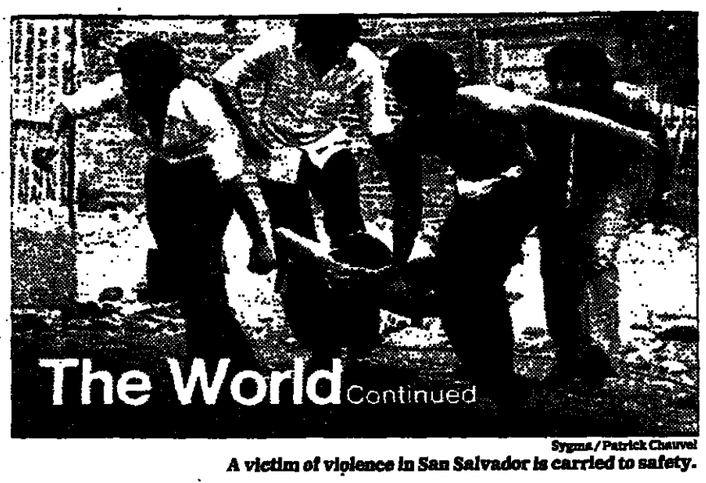
However, after years of intraleftist fighting, the Unified Revolutionary Directorate suffered from serious tensions. Negotiation failed to yield a program that the Democratic Revolutionary Front could agree upon and proclaim abroad. And although the guerrillas claimed 15,000 armed followers, they were unable to register spectacular victories over the army and the regime's fierce security forces. Instead, they began to match the Government's terror, resorting to killing peasants thought to be hostile.

The junta's land reforms have benefited nearly one million peasants and apparently eroded support for the left. Rural guerrilla activity has been limited largely to regions where little land was distributed. Elsewhere, fields were planted and fears of food shortages faded. In the cities, the left's hard-line tactics drove middle-class Salvadorans into the arms of the right, while poor people resented the burning of 200 buses and bombings of their employers' stores. Even to militant union members, the left did not seem to be winning. And there was growing criticism of leftist methods by Roman Catholic liberals who formerly led in denouncing the Government.

The armed forces, in the words of one foreign diplomat, "still shoot anyone who looks suspicious" and seem determined to continue until the left is wiped out. The left is short of sophisticated weapons and, despite unsubstantiated conservative charges that Cuba is sending in arms, is clearly suffering from the tight control of El Salvador's borders with its army-ruled neighbors of Guatemala and Honduras.

But much of the left, apparently convinced it still can seize power and install socialism, has rejected the kind of political strategy that would revive popular support and reassure the terrified middle class, whose expertise would be vital to any post-revolutionary regime. Instead, by switching the focus of its activities from the countryside to the cities, the left seems to be playing into the junta's hands.

With the left thus weakened, the pertinent question now seems to be whether the junta can curb armed forces brutality. Christian Democrats in the Government are talking of preparing for elections, but first, official violence must end and non-Marxist dissidents must be wooed away from the guerrillas.



Sygma / Patrick Chauvel

A victim of violence in San Salvador is carried to safety.

The Nation

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In Summary

The First Debate May Also Have Been the Last

Though the Presidential campaign has a few weeks to go, it now seems clear that 1980 won't be remembered for the frequency of its debates or the high-mindedness of its oratory.

Unless the candidates show as much flexibility as the League of Women Voters, last weekend's debate in Baltimore — which was watched by an estimated 50 million viewers — is it for this political season. The League, which sponsored the Reagan-Anderson debate, last week proposed pitting President Carter against Ronald Reagan and adding independent John B. Anderson in another round.

The Reagan campaign said no, because it would be "unfair" to Mr. Anderson. A couple of weeks ago they had said they would be delighted to have a one-on-one debate with the President, because they thought they needed it to make their candidate look Presidential. Now, plainly, they think Mr. Carter needs one more than they do. Mr. Carter's chief spokesman accused Mr. Reagan of "duplicity." An official of the Anderson campaign said the League, which had earlier refused to yield to Mr. Carter's debating Mr. Reagan alone, had caved in.

Meanwhile, Mr. Carter continued to make much of Golden Oldies from the rich lode of Reagan tough talk, emphasizing that the election presented a choice between peace or war, playing to public concerns, expressed in polls, that Mr. Reagan might get the country involved in a war. That gave Mr. Reagan a chance to respond with finely sculpted indignation, painting Mr. Carter's campaigning as mean and nasty and calling the President's charge "beneath decency." Mr. Reagan said he wasn't going to bother answering every accusation.

Out on the trail, Mr. Carter worked Illinois and three Far Western states (President Ford carried all four in 1976). In California, he was joined at a fund raiser by two former rivals, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. and Senator Edward M. Kennedy. Mr. Reagan, also on the road in California, but mostly in Dixie, continued to whump away at Mr. Carter's economic policies — as he did in last week's debate.

As for Mr. Anderson, he vigorously dispensed facts and figures, as he did Sunday night, in big-vote Eastern states — even while his key strategists were concluding, privately and reluctantly, that he will have to settle for playing a major role in the outcome Election Day — but no cigar.

The Inflation Monster Stirs

A prime concern of the nation's economic pulse-takers has been that with the easing of recession would come another surge of consumer price inflation. Last week, the worry warts seemed justified. August's Consumer Price Index suggested the rate might break double-digits again, and maybe before Election Day. An even larger increase than last months' seven-tenths of 1 percent — due largely to steep increases in fresh food costs — is likely in September's report.

The political impact hasn't gone unnoticed. R. Robert Russell, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, testified that the "underlying rate of inflation has been retarded little, if at all, by this recession." Accordingly, he said, the White House was once again looking into steps to hold down wages and prices. In the Senate, worries about inflation, and the potential inflationary effect of more money in consumers' pockets, gave Democrats — who would have balked anyway at anything the Republicans wanted, especially right before the election — added impetus to defeat the G.O.P. proposal to cut business and individual taxes by $40 billion in 1981.

The Federal Reserve Board, which has been fretting about excessively large increases in the money supply (another big jump was reported last week) took action it hoped would cool things off. It said it was raising the discount rate to 11 percent from 10 percent, thus discouraging more borrowing. Another report last week seemed to underscore the fragility of the recovery from recession. The Government reported that orders for durable goods dropped 2.3 percent last month.

Congress Cleans Up Odds Before It Ends

Facing a new fiscal year that starts Wednesday and a six-week recess that begins Thursday, Congress last week hastened to vote on a batch of measures, some more miscellaneous than others. For example:

In a possibly vacant gesture, farm-state Democrats joined a majority of Republicans to add to an appropriations bill an amendment prohibiting the use of Federal money to enforce the Carter Administration's grain embargo against the Soviet Union. The vote may embarrass Mr. Carter, but the corresponding House bill has no such amendment, and it is likely to be dropped when a Senate-House conference meets to eliminate the difference in the bills — which in turn probably cannot happen until after the recess.

Other actions included:

- Agreement by House negotiators, under pressure from the Senate, to kill a plan that would have provided, as part of the Federal low-income housing plan, some subsidized housing for middle-income people. House insistence could have resulted in a conference deadlock, as financing for the whole program expires with the end of the current fiscal year.
- Approval by the Senate of a $48.4 billion higher education program that will now go to President Carter. It calls for increasing interest on guaranteed student loans from the present 7 percent to 9 percent, and increasing interest on need-based student loans from 3 percent to 4 percent — the first hike in 22 years.
- A vote by the house to adopt, and send to the Senate, legislation to gradually reduce access by foreign fishing fleets to United States waters. The law would double the fees foreign fishermen now pay to fish within the United States's 200-mile zone, and reduce foreign allocations of fish in proportion as American catches increase.
- Agreement by a House-Senate conference on a long-anticipated rail deregulation bill that is expected to be sent to the President this week. The law would allow railroads to set their own rates, within fairly broad limits. The Interstate Commerce Commission would be able to review rates only when a railroad achieved territorial market dominance or when the rates exceed a generous percentage of the railroad's direct costs.

Once Convicted, Twice Reproved

The House ethics committee invoked its supreme penalty last week, deciding 10 to 2 to recommend to the whole House the expulsion of Representative Michael J. Myers, Democrat of Pennsylvania, for his bribery conviction in the Abscam scandal. A vote by the whole House is considered likely this week.

Testifying in his own defense to the ethics board, Mr. Myers denied criminal intent, saying, as he had at his trial in August, that he never intended to keep his part of the bribery agreement entered into with undercover F.B.I. agents and "never intended to do anything wrong as far as selling my office." That argument did not persuade a jury, nor, apparently, the members of the ethics committee.

Expulsion from the House is so dreadful a punishment that it has only been used once before, in the case of three Democratic members who supported the Confederacy in 1861. The Constitution provides that expulsion requires a two-thirds vote.

Mr. Myers won renomination to his seat in the Democratic primary in his South Philadelphia district on April 22, despite his involvement in the Abscam sting. He is still running, and his Republican opponent is not well known. Under the Constitution, if he is expelled but re-elected, a mere majority of the House could prevent him from taking his seat. That is a form of discipline historically more frequent than expulsion.

A Civilian Eye On Chicago Police

Not even Richard J. Daley's soul can go marching on forever.

In 1968, the late Mayor of Chicago defended his police against charges of widespread brutality at the Democratic National Convention, and issued a "shoot-to-kill" order during riots over the death of the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. Last week, Mayor Jane M. Byrne, taking a leaf from the book of liberal reformers of the late 1960's, instituted, of all things, a panel of civilians to hear complaints against police officers. The panel's formation followed by one day the third of four scheduled public hearings by black elected officials on alleged police brutality.

The six-member panel will be empowered to receive complaints and conduct preliminary investigations; it will report its conclusions to the mayor, who will forward them to the Superintendent of Police. The panel itself, which will have no authority to order or recommend sanctions against policemen, may turn out to be chiefly symbolic, but powerfully so.

More than symbolic — though less than the Chicago school board was willing to yield a year ago — was the deal struck last week between the Justice Department and the board. Without admitting the department's charges that for years the board has violated civil rights laws and the Constitution by segregating black and Hispanic students and assigning teachers to match, the board entered into a consent decree that pledged it to come up with a school desegregation plan by March 1981. It promises to desegregate where it can, provide compensatory programs where it can't, and bus where it must, although there will be limits on busing time and distance. The plan, Chicago officials hope, will remove all the principal reasons the Government has cited for denying the school system millions of dollars in Federal aid.

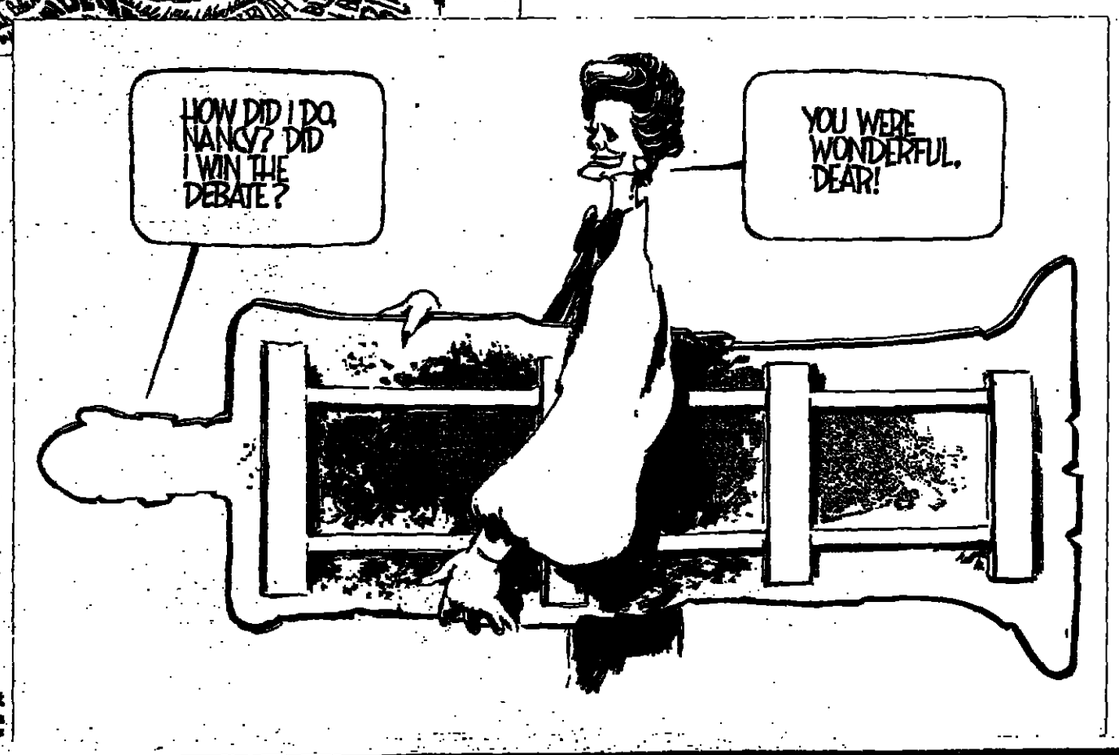
Michael Wright and Caroline Rand Herron

Views

A portfolio from around the nation

Mike Peters
The Dayton Daily News
United Feature Syndicate

Mike Keefe
The Denver Post
Field Newspaper Syndicate



Don Wright
The Miami News
New York Times Special Features

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THE INTERNATIONAL BEER.
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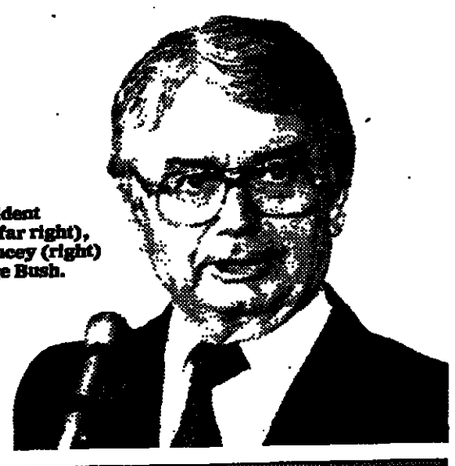


Vice President Mondale (far right), Patrick Lucey (right) and George Bush.

United Press International; Katherine Young/Sven Simon

Mondale, Bush and Lucey Run Second, Hoping to Finish First

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

WASHINGTON — To the entourages of the candidates for Vice President, theirs are the "stealth" campaigns. Vice President Mondale, George Bush and Patrick J. Lucey are traveling the country, shaking hands, attacking the opposition and shoring up their running mates' constituencies. But they move in a shroud of near invisibility. Last week, anan event that might have given Messrs. Mondale, Bush and Lucey considerably higher profiles — a debate in Louisville this week — was been scrapped because the Presidential candidates can't agree on terms for debates of their own.

Still, the running mates profess complete happiness that they are making few splashes. The reason is that they are not trying to make "news," but to hammer away repeatedly at long-tested and much-repeated campaign themes. The publicity they receive is strictly of the local variety — television interviews, articles about speeches, features on their families, the kind of thing that may strengthen the ticket's chances in a specific region or area.

"It couldn't concern me less that we're not on the national news each night," Mr. Bush, the Republican Vice Presidential nominee, said the other day. "That's not what we're trying to do. In fact, there's a certain relaxation of the pressure that we faced during the primary campaign to try to make news all the time."

That morning, Mr. Bush, a former Ambassador and director of Central Intelligence, was up before dawn in Houston. By the end of a grueling 16-hour day had spoken before ethnic groups, businessmen and Republican partisans in Cleveland and Columbus, Ohio. By turns he was breezy, indignant, folksy and statesmanlike. He assailed President Carter for making "sinister, mean, ugly little comments" about Ronald Reagan, and he tried out a series of jokes.

"I saw a poll recently showing that beer was more popular than Billy Carter," Mr. Bush told the Republicans. "The American people much prefer something with a head on it."

Mr. Mondale also spends much of his time with *his* party's natural constituents, trying to rouse them out of the indifference so many Democrats have toward Mr. Carter this year. The Vice President Mondale is on the road two or three days a week, attacking Mr. Reagan's record with gusto.

Speaking to a Hispanic group, for example, he lashed out at Mr. Reagan's past opposition to food stamps, legal services for the poor and bilingual education. During the preconvention season, Mr. Mondale was criticized by many of his fellow Democrats for the harshness of his attacks on Senator Edward M. Kennedy. In truth, his aides say, he didn't much enjoy attacking Mr. Kennedy. "He strongly prefers fighting Republicans," one assistant said recently.

Avoiding Becoming Issues Themselves

Mr. Lucey, former Democratic Governor of Wisconsin and, earlier this year, supporter of Mr. Kennedy, is out campaigning virtually every day on behalf of Representative John B. Anderson, the independent candidate. He repeatedly dismisses Mr. Reagan as "irrelevant" and then invokes Mr. Kennedy's name before Democratic groups on campuses and at worksites, using the economic and "social" issues to try to persuade them that a vote for Mr. Carter is no better than one for Mr. Reagan, and attacking increased defense spending and the MX mobile missile.

In years past, there have been many notable Vice Presidential candidates who, because of the zest with which they went on the attack, transformed themselves into issues. In 1968, Spiro T. Agnew got into trouble for saying that Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey was "squishy soft" on Communism. In 1976, the stridency of Senator Bob Dole's Vice Presidential campaign contributed to the defeat of President Gerald R. Ford.

Mr. Bush seems to be mindful of those lessons. "We recognize that the only way we're going to make national news is if we make a big mistake," said Peter Teeley, Mr. Bush's press secretary. "This is not a time to stake out new positions on issues."

Mr. Bush travels on a chartered Boeing 727 with a handful of people — his wife, Barbara; Mr. Teeley; Dean Burch, a political adviser and former chairman of the Federal Communications Commission; Vic Gold, his speechwriter, and Annalise Anderson, the issues director. Mr. Bush's airborne headquarters is always in touch with the Reagan operation, and his comments seem synchronized with Mr. Reagan's. He never denies that he disagrees with Mr. Reagan on some issues, such as opposition to the Equal Rights Amendment, but the matter comes up only occasionally.

Mr. Mondale campaigns with the knowledge that he has built a record of substantive influence on White House policy. Mr. Carter's program of limited spending to stimulate the economy is a direct product of the Vice President's prodding for something to show to those worried that too little is being done to create jobs.

By contrast, Mr. Lucey did not come aboard the Anderson campaign until the Illinois Representative'sprogram had been all worked out. But Mr. Lucey says he feels completely comfortable with it.

Oddly, all three Vice Presidential candidates were chosen to appeal to roughly the same constituencies. They all claim to be doing an effective job of it. Mr. Bush, whose electoral victories in the primaries were in the Northeast and Middle West, is concentrating his campaigning there and in Texas, the state he once represented in Congress. Mr. Mondale is courting the traditional Democratic ethnic, working class and campus communities in the same regions in the North. Mr. Lucey is focusing almost entirely on the eight most populous states outside the South.

The candidates for Vice President almost never attack each other (although Mr. Bush sometimes cracks that Mr. Mondale is running "a campaign so low that he's using a snorkel"), reserving their criticisms for the Presidential nominees. And all three Vice Presidential contenders maintain firmly that their campaigns are positive, but that the reporting of what they say tends to play up the negative aspects. "I was taken to task for being negative," Mr. Lucey said, "And so we decided to continuously emphasize our platform wherever we go. And you know, we get almost no coverage of the platform. What gets publicity is our attacks."

Two Schools Contend

Another G.O.P. Campaign: Fo House Leader

By MARTIN TOLCHIN

WASHINGTON — This weekend, Representative Vander Jagt, Republican of Michigan, is campaignin Republican Congressional candidates in Hershey, Pa., anapolis, Evansville and Muncie, Ind., and Rockfor Quincy, Ill. At the same time, Representative Rob Michel, Republican of Illinois, is campaigning for othe publicans in Des Moines and Omaha.

Both men preach the Republican gospel, urging a to a quarter century of Democratic Congressional rule each has an additional motive; both hope to collect I.O in their contest to succeed Representative John Rhod Arizona as Republican leader of the House.

The job at stake is largely defined by its occupant. a position where you can exert influence, rather than naked power," said Mr. Rhodes, who succeeded Gera Ford as House minority leader in December, 1976. "Yo to formulate a legislative agenda for the party," he said

Mr. Rhodes said that when the President belongs opposite party, the Congressional leadership sets the p national agenda (and sometimes, the whole country's da; the Republican leadership in both houses beat both ald Reagan and President Carter to proposing a tax When the President belongs to the same party, he u sends in the signals — although Jimmy Carter has hac mixed success in this respect, as witness the Congress Democrats who repeatedly mangled his energy progra

As the Speaker appoints all Democratic membe every ad hoc, select and special committee, the Repub leader makes all the Republican appointments. In cases, such as the energy committee, those appoint are highly prized, and the recipients presumably will do the leadership's bidding.

But unlike Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (who hi complains that he lacks power of the kind wielded by predecessors as Sam Rayburn) the minority leader c schedule floor action, or assert his authority through leadership committees as rules, budget and policy.

The Republicans, who stand a chance to win the House, are perforce reassessing the role of the minor Congress. To a considerable extent, battle lines are d between senior Republicans, who tend toward moder and their junior colleagues, who are more aggressiv more inclined toward confrontation.

Some Representatives call the contenders "Mr. In (Mr. Michel) and "Mr. Outside" (Mr. Vander Jagt ideological issues divide them. Both are conservativ both are legislative veterans.

Mr. Rhodes announced in December that he was ti being minority leader. He said he would continue in the ership only if his fellow Republicans gained control House — an unlikely prospect — and elected him Spe Since then, the 159 House Republicans have been sought out by the contenders for Mr. Rhodes's post.

"They come over and say, 'I hope you'll give me consideration,'" said Representative Norman F. Len publican of New York. "I tell each of them he's done job, and I remind them that it's a secret vote."

Mr. Michel, 57 years old, has served as Repub whip, or floor manager, since 1975. A genial man, h proven adept at fashioning legislative compromises. the second-ranking Republican on the appropriations mittee, and the apparent choice of many senior member

Mr. Vander Jagt, 49 years old, has won praise as c man of the Republican Congressional Campaign Com tee, in which job he succeeded Mr. Michel in 1975. He l energetic campaign that raised $12 million this year for gressional candidates, much of it to be spent on such a tious programs as a candidates' school, a campaign ma ers' school and a media school. A spellbinding orator, Vander Jagt delivered the keynote address at the Rep can National Convention in Detroit.

His prospects may hinge on the size of the new f man class, whose members are expected to feel indebt him. "The fellow writing the checks and making the tacts has something of an advantage," he acknowledged

But Mr. Vander Jagt said that Mr. Michel's presen also confers an advantage. "His greatest advantage, my greatest weakness," he says, "is that he's on the every day."

Much of the impetus for the leadership change co from the 1978 class of 39 freshmen. "We see the Republi as an opposition party," said Representative Ed Bethu Arkansas, chairman of the Republican freshmen. "We w more confrontation with the Democrats."

Mr. Michel is aware of that. "I told the freshmen t know there's been a disenchantment, a disillusionm with John Rhodes," he said. "He isn't flamboyant. He on the floor the way Jerry Ford was. I'd like to go bac being the Jerry Ford type of leader."

Mr. Vander Jagt urges a more aggressive approac can better help to formulate positions that will show the ferences between Republicans and Democrats, and the ference to the average American if Republicans ran House instead of the Democrats," he says.

The issue will be resolved when the Republican cau for the new Congress assembles on Dec. 8. As the Democ proved four years ago, such races are notoriously unpred able. Representative Jim Wright of Texas, a latecomer the race for majority leader, won by a single vote.

Poll Shows the Debate Was a Character Test, Too

Candidates Talk to The Issues, But Address Their Supporters

By E.J. DIONNE Jr.

When voters choose between Presidential candidates, or so goes one widely held view, they are voting mainly on perceptions of a candidate's personal strengths and weaknesses. If this is so, then why were John B. Anderson and Ronald Reagan so eager to appear on national television to talk, of all things, about issues?

For Mr. Reagan, the debate was an important way of countering Carter campaign claims that he was reckless or lacks judgment. The results of a New York Times/ CBS News Survey released today were generally favorable, though a large number of those polled still believed after the debate that Mr. Reagan tends to be careless in what he says.

Mr. Anderson needed to demonstrate that he is the equal of the major party contenders. The survey indicated that this had not happened. Overall, the poll — actually two surveys, one just before and one just after the debate — found that Mr. Anderson, who had already slipped to 9 percent, from 14 percent earlier in the month,stayed at 9 percent after it.

Underlying the numbers are certain facts about how candidates go about using issues to score points. The key is that opposing candidates can use the same issues to make very different appeals to very different groups.

Take abortion, where there was a clear difference between the two men. Mr. Reagan stoutly opposed abortion and also defended the right of church leaders to speak out on this issue and others. Mr. Anderson just as firmly supported the right of women to have abortions, and worried about the religious influences on the state.

The two men were addressing separate audiences, about as different as they could be. Mr. Anderson's base is among the well-educated and the well-to-do. Part of Mr. Anderson's task was to win back to his fold members of these groups who had strayed. Few issues have the power that these have among such voters, and Mr. Anderson — whose direct mail campaign plays heavily to social liberalism — knows it. Indeed, one group in which Mr. Anderson's favorable rating went up was among liberals.

Mr. Reagan, on the other hand, knew perfectly well from the polls that his is a minority position on abortion. But his politaker, Richard Wirthlin, has conducted a careful analysis showing that only perhaps one voter in ten cares strongly enough to cast ballots on the issue — and that these voters tend to oppose abortion.

Beyond that, an important part of Mr. Reagan's strategy, especially in the South, lies in winning over deeply religious evangelical Christians, many of whom backed Mr. Carter in 1976. A defense of the role of religion in politics surely did not hurt him in this constituency. And many of those who disagree strongly enough with Mr. Reagan on this to vote against him are already irretrievably opposed to his candidacy anyway.

Tax cuts were another area of profound difference. Mr. Reagan was for them, and for big ones. Mr. Anderson said he was against them, and charged that both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter were putting voters on an "auction block."

But why would a candidate oppose tax cuts in election year? Without denying that Mr. Anderson believes in what he says, it is also certain that Mr. Anderson knows that saying unpopular things is not necessarily bad politics. Mr. Anderson is trying hard to appear as something other than a conventional politician; he talks often of sacrifice and of bravely telling the elctorate what it doesn't want to hear. What better way to look gutsy than to oppose tax reduction?

The polls reflect a profound ambivalence among Americans about tax cuts. When asked before the debate to choose between tax cuts and reductions in government spending as the best way to deal with the nation's economic problems, the probable electorate in the Times/CBS News Poll chose spending reductions — the Anderson position — by about about 4 to 1. But 26 percent of these voters also said they favored large tax cuts, and 44 percent favored smaller reductions. Only 22 percent said they wanted no tax cuts at all.

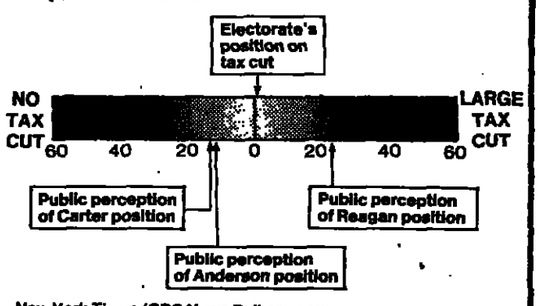
Mr. Reagan's camp believes that however ambivalent they are about tax cuts, most Americans will think twice before rejecting cash in their pockets — and only 22 percent do so outright. Moreover, Mr. Reagan's homely reference to a cut in an allowance as the best way to get a child to stop spending money was designed to show that his was the best way to cut government spending, that a choice between tax and spending cuts was a false one. The survey suggested some gains for Mr. Reagan among those who favor cuts.

Will these particular issues decide the Presidential election? Not necessarily. Voters' assessments of Mr. Carter's record may have something to do with what happens, and so will their view of Mr. Reagan's ability to keep America out of war.

Though the debate let the candidates address particular constituencies, it seemed to accomplish little, the poll found, by way of improving Americans knowledge of where the candidates stood on the issues. The poll found little movement on knowledge of Mr. Reagan's positions on defense, tax cuts or domestic spending — though actually most people polled before the debate already a fairly clear understanding of whree Mr. Reagan stands on most issues. In the case of Mr. Anderson, whose positions were less well known than Mr. Reagan's, there was only the slightest improvement in the public knowledge of what they were.

Where they think they stand

Figures represent net surplus of sentiment for large tax cut over no tax cut.



New York Times/CBS News Poll conducted last week after Reagan-Anderson debate.

Other National Events

Titan Post-Mortem

What must have been the nine-megaton nuclear warhead of the Air Force Titan 2 missile that exploded near Damascus, Ark. on the morning of Sept. 20 went home last week, slightly dented, to the Pantex Nuclear Weapons Assembly Plant, near Amarillo, Tex. There, it will probably be very carefully de-assembled. In Arkansas, the Titan 2 left behind a crater 250 feet in diameter and a number of surly citizens and local officials. In Washington, the House Armed Services Committee held a hasty hearing at which Hans W. Mark, Secretary of the Air Force, said that Strategic Air Command officers monitoring events from their Omaha headquarters had rejected the onsite emergency team's recommendation for venting leaking missile fuel in favor of advice by Martin Marietta Corporation, maker of the missile, to let things alone until they stabilized.

Crimes of the Year

Americans worried about crime have much to worry about. Last week the Federal Bureau of Investigation produced its crime statistics for 1979; they showed a 9.1 percent increase in crimes of all sorts and, for the second straight year, increases in all types of crime on the bureau's Uniform Crime Index. Property crime, 90 percent of all crimes recorded, rose 8.9 percent; violent crime (rape, robbery, assault, murder), 11 percent. One out of 145 registered motor vehicles was stolen during the year. The bureau's report did not offer to explain why the increases, and cautioned against drawing conclusions: "Historically, the causes and objects of crime have been subjects of investi tion by many disciplines. However, no definitive conclusi have yet been reached."

The French Infusion

America never put two cars in every garage, but no oth nation came closer. That was before oil crises and forei minimobiles. Last week the American Motors Corporati struggling to stay in business somehow, accepted a d under which $200 million in new financing will be provid by Renault, the auto maker owned by the French Gove ment. In return, Renault will get 46 percent of A.M.C. sto and options to purchase outright control (though Renau says it will not exercise the options). What Renault brings the deal, besides money, is contemporary front-wheel-dri small-car technology that A.M.C. has not been able to ford, and an aggressive management that has enabled it, spite Government ownership, to make profits.

Representation Without Taxation

Alaska, with all that oil in its attic, is too rich to collect come taxes. Earlier this year its legislature enacted a pl to reduce tax liabilities according to how long a taxpay had lived in Alaska; that plan was struck down as uncons tutional. Last week, Alaska tried again; this time, the leg lature voted overwhelmingly (only one member of the Se ate dissenting) to simply abolish the income tax and be do with it, and refund to taxpayers $185 million already co lected for this year and last year.

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The Economy

Technology — Elixir For U.S. Industry

By ANTHONY J. PARISI

a worrisome state for a country at rose in the kilns of the Indus- al Revolution. There's Chrysler, ged by Congressional fiat, and rican Motors by the French. The uilders have abandoned their y old shipyards, the tire compa- their heartland homes in Akron, the steel industry its hulking mills ungstown, Ohio. President Carter, g others, calls for the "revitaliza- of America's wobbly industrial rpinnings.

livelier juices are flowing, too, ame juices that gave rise, in the after World War II, to I.B.M. and x, Boeing and Polaroid, Texas In- ments and Hewlett-Packard. New tries, rooted in the remotest fron- of high technology, offer hope for burst of American productivity.

here's a rub, of course. The tech- y of the last three decades yield- some cases, a bitter byproduct. It ed its bounty of jobs and wealth, also produced the smog in Los An- the crippled reactor at Three Island and even the Titan missile exploded in Damascus, Ark. With ocial problems of product safety pollution, much of the public has d wary of new technology. Stop echnology, people reason, and you the problems.

t technology is not inherently bad, the new technology of the 1980's taken a new course, an inward on submicroscopic phenomena as the flow of electrons and the vior of genes.

ing so much less obtrusive, and so much more palatable to soci- he new technologies have an ap- that goes beyond even their obvi- dvantages. Indeed, to many, they dy the magic combination of ess without penalty, economic th without upheaval — the very of the industries of the future. f so, big changes are likely in the rican economy during the 1980's.

e're looking for companies that products or services that solve a need, and the need for greater uctivity is a compelling one," says ick J. Welsh, a partner in the New venture-capital firm of Welsh, on, Anderson & Stowe. "We're see- lot of new products develop be- of substantial reductions in the of hardware, particularly com- hardware. Some of these are to reshape our existing indus- but some are going to create new businesses that could dis- existing industries."

all Street certainly seems con- s of the potential. Not since the go- ays of the 1960's has the street seen any successful new issues from technology companies as in the year or so.

accompanying articles focus on of the most visible new-tech- y companies: Apple Computer which makes personal comput- Genentech Inc., a leader in genetic neering, and the Solarex Corpora- the biggest manufacturer of solar- ric cells.

Apple Computer

ROWTH has never been a prob- lem for Apple Computer Inc. in its four-year history. From its nings in a garage in California, ompany has become synonymous the inexpensive, easy-to-use per- computers, the segment of the puter industry that analysts expect ow the fastest growth over the next ears.

bbyists, video-game players and a t group of engineers and other pro- onals were once the primary tar- or personal computer salesmen. ow, the industry is realizing that a larger market exists among businesses and large corpora- for their personal computers.

e are seeing a market of grocery s, dentists, gas stations, and all of businesses that need low-cost essing of their inventories, ac- ts receivable, and other business ions," said Jules Street of Strate- Business Services in San Jose, . Dataquest Inc., another research pany, predicts that the personal puter market will almost double year, to $600 million, and reach aps $2 billion by 1984.

ce 1977, its first full year of busi- Apple Computer has ridden the tide of this swelling industry. Its that first year totaled $2.7 mil- They rose to $15 million the follow- year, reached $75 million in 1979; this year are expected to hit $200 on. Thus, it is not surprising that ysts regard Apple as one of the r prospects for the 1980's.

August, the company created e excitement when it announced that it would make its first public stock offering. Few details have been disclosed, but analysts say the decision to go public makes sense, since it will provide Apple with a substantial injection of new capital.

"They seem to have positioned themselves in the forefront of a market that will become enormous," said Frank A. Petro Jr., who follows the computer industry for Arthur D. Little Inc.

Apple is one of three companies that now dominate the field. The Tandy Corporation, through its Radio Shack retail outlets, ranks first with its TRS-80 systems, ranging in price from $600 to $9,000. Apple, which now markets systems costing between $1,000 and $10,000, is running a close second. It is followed by Commodore International, whose PET personal computer systems sell for between $800 and $1,300.

But a number of major computer and electronics companies are now coming on fast. The Hewlett-Packard Company, the International Business Machines Corporation, Texas Instruments Inc., Mattel Inc. and the Atari division of Warner Communications are among those that have introduced, or announced, personal computers systems aimed at the home and office.

The company was founded in 1976 by two college dropouts who raised $1,500 by selling an aging Volkswagen van. They set up shop in their garage and spent six months designing the prototype for Apple I, the first line of personal computers.

Today, the co-founders, Steven P. Jobs, who was then only 21 years old, and Stephen G. Wozniak, who was 26, each hold 20 percent of the company.

They have turned management responsibility over to A. C. "Mike" Markkula, 30, a former marketing manager with the Intel Corporation and the Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation, who bought a 20 percent stake in Apple Computer for $250,000. He also brough in a small group of venture capital firms that bought the remaining 40 percent of the company.

2. Genentech

WHEN Genentech Inc. was formed four years ago, its founders — Robert Swanson, the company's president, and Herbert Boyer, a vice president — each chipped in their time and $500 for what today amounts to almost a million shares apiece in this rapidly expanding genetic-engineering company.

Last year, a venture-capital concern put out $10 million for a million shares of the company's privately held stock. And this week, when Genentech is expected to offer common stock to the public for the first time, industry analysts expect investors to pay some $30 million for 1 million shares.

As Genentech's happy experience suggests, both industry and investor interest in genetic engineering has accelerated to a frenzied pace. Specialists in this new technology have always been persuaded that it would spawn a whole new family of industries, and investors finally seem to have caught the fever.

"The whole biomedical area is a huge growth field," said Gerald A. Lodge, the chairman of InoVen, a venture-capital concern. "And genetic engineering has a special place in it because it branches from pharmaceuticals into food, chemicals and industrial products."

Genetic engineers are biologists who create new micro-organisms to perform specialized tasks. These man-made forms of life may be improved strains of existing ones, such as heat-resistant bacteria that convert grain into alcohol more cheaply than natural yeast bacteria can. Or, they may be an entirely new variety that has no apparent kin in nature, such as bacteria that disarm pollutants and toxic wastes.

Geneticists use a variety of techniques to fashion the micro-organisms, but in recent years the ap-proach known as recombinant DNA has created special interest. With it, molecules of DNA, which are made up of the genes that govern life, are simply broken apart in a test tube and recombined in novel arrangements. In many ways, recombinant DNA has made other genetic-engineering techniques obsolete.

3. Solarex

THE story of the Solarex Corporation is not the usual account of a struggling entrepreneur. "Two months after we opened, the oil embargo broke out, and things have been growing steadily ever since," said Joseph Lindmayer, who founded the company seven years ago with an investment of less than $250,000.

Today, Solarex, based in Rockville, Md., commands almost half of the now tiny but potentially huge market for photovoltaic cells. These are the solid-state devices that convert sunlight directly into electricity on spacecraft and, nowadays, at a few terrestial locations as well.

Currently, photovoltaic cells help pump water in the developing world, power instruments on unmanned offshore oil platforms and even provide "cathodic protection" for bridges and other structures by creating a mild electric current that circulates through the steel, preventing rust.

Mr. Lindmayer rose to prominence in the early 1970's. He was working for the Communications Satellite Corporation at the time and devised a silicon cell that was 50 percent more efficient than anything previously made. Although the patent belonged to Comsat, his success convinced him that solar cells were ripe for further development. He left and formed Solarex.

Although photovoltaic cells are still too expensive to compete with power from an electric utility, the price has been dropping rapidly, while the cost of utility power has been rising. Many energy specialists believe the cost curves will cross sometime this decade, opening the way for solar energy on a scale not previously possible.

Solarex makes silicon solar cells, the only kind that are commercially available. Silicon is abundant and therefore cheap, but fabricating it into a cell is a tedious and costly process. At present, single crystal of silicon must be grown under laborious conditions and sliced into relatively thick round wafers that take up a lot of space when spread out to form a solar "array." But Solarex is now working on a way to mold square wafers quickly, and the Government recently agreed to put up $7.7 million to support the effort.

Other companies are taking different approaches to cut the cost of silicon cells while, in the lab, researchers are trying to come up with "thin-film" materials that might cost far less than even the advanced forms of silicon cells.

BUSINESS CONDITIONS

Durable Dilemma

One of the best harbingers of business trends is new factory orders for durable goods — things like electrical machinery and fabricated metals with a life of at least three years. Because of their longevity, purchases of durables can be postponed. Consumer durables, like cars and stoves, can be postponed too, while purchases of nondurables, like food and clothing, grow fairly consistently. The ups and downs of durable goods orders thus lie at the heart of the business cycle.

Monthly durable goods statistics are based on a Census Bureau survey of 4,500 companies, which generally respond during the second week. The report also includes figures on shipments and inventories, and economists particularly like to relate orders to shipments. After two months or so, the purchases are reflected in output and perhaps changes in employment.

Based on these criteria, last week's announcement of a 2.3 percent decline in August durable goods orders was not as negative as it seemed. But it wasn't much to cheer about either.

New orders roughly equaled shipments in August — $72.29 billion in durables ordered, $72.25 billion in goods shipped. This was slightly worse than July when orders exceed shipments by $1.7 billion. But if orders for aircraft (which have been a volatile component for the last year) are eliminated, there was little change from July, which showed the highest monthly increase in 16 years.

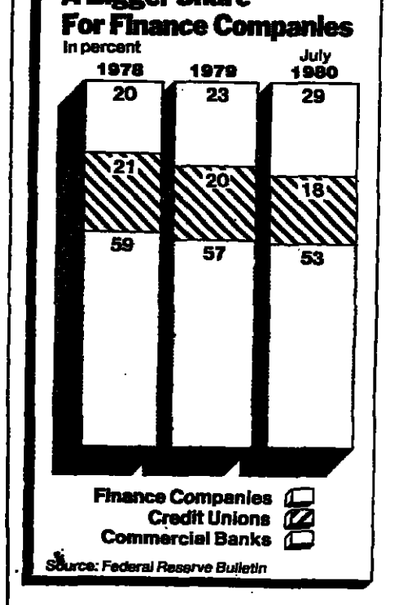
When the orders-to-shipments ratio is more than 1:1 for an extended period, capital goods spending is probably strong and the economy is growing. Conversely, when orders are equal to or less than current shipments, the signs point to economic stagnation or recession.

A Commerce Department economist, asked about recession and recovery, said the new numbers indicated that the economy was "waffling sideways."

Captive Lenders

Financing automobile sales is normally a highly competitive business, with commercial banks, credit unions and finance companies all battling for a larger share of a $115 billion market. But the high cost of money has brought changes. Over the last two years, commercial banks have been ceding share to finance companies, like the General Motors Acceptance Corporation.

One reason is that state usury laws place a ceiling on interest charges for new- and used-car loans, pushing many bankers into other, more profitable lending areas.



Commercial banks remain the largest single source of auto money, but finance companies, with began their run-up with only 19 percent of the total market in 1978, have 28.5 percent this year.

Once economic recovery and stability return in the credit markets, the commercial banks are expected to regain control of a market they have long dominated. But the recent rise in interest rates and slack demand for new cars make it difficult to say that shift will happen soon.

Plastics On The Block

Recessions are often times of industrial rationalization, and a key segment of the chemical industry is undergoing a shakeup.

Three companies with 25 percent of this country's capacity for making polyvinyl chloride — the plastic used in everything from textiles and apparel to shoe soles — have either sold their PVC operations or have indicated they intend to. Firestone has announced it would sell its entire plastics business to Occidental Petroleum for about $200 million. Diamond Shamrock is reportedly talking with Standard Oil of Ohio about the sale of its PVC operations. And Air Products and Chemicals is also eager to get rid of its PVC plants.

The reasons behind the selling push vary with company objectives. But analysts do not feel they are dealing with an obsolete industry. Fred Seimer, a chemical analyst for Smith Barney, Harris Upham, feels "the PVC business is basically an awful lot better than everybody pretends," and forecasts 6 percent real growth for the rest of the year.

In Mr. Seimer's view, the real rationalization process took place six years ago, when the Environmental Protection Agency began drawing up and then applying strict requirements to govern production of polyvinyl chloride. The costs of complying with those regulations weeded out the small producers.

Mr. Seimer says that the uproar over excess capacity — often cited as one of the major problems confronting the industry — has been overblown.

It comes as no surprise that the companies contemplating getting out of the PVC business are looking to major oil companies as likely purchasers of their operations. Large investments are not a problem for the cash-rich oil companies, most of which are already involved in some facet of the plastics industry. As oil reserves dwindle, the search for greater diversification intensifies. And, at a time when an historically profitable industry is having troubles, the temptation to pick up undervalued assets is compelling.

The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED SEPT. 26, 1980
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
IBM	3,368,000	64⅝	−2⅜
Texaco Inc	2,899,100	36½	+2⅛
Sony Corp	2,831,100	14¾	−1
Sears Roeb	2,272,400	17	−¼
Hercules Inc	2,146,100	23¼	+1⅝
Am Motors	2,034,500	5⅝	−1⅛
Gulf Oil	1,930,600	42⅛	+3⅜
Citicorp	1,923,600	20½	−1⅜
Mobil	1,921,500	70⅛	+2⅝
Xerox Cp	1,889,000	64½	+¼
AtlRichfl	1,880,300	52⅛	+6½
PhillipsPet	1,878,900	46	+2⅝
Exxon	1,829,300	70¼	+1¾
Warn Lamb	1,811,900	20½	−1⅝
City Invest	1,739,000	28	+1

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	94	84.90	85.08	−1 91
Transp	70.36	66.66	66.66	−1.93
Utils	39.02	38.02	38.02	−1.15
Finance	71.29	68.28	68.28	−2.97
Composite	75.87	72.87	72.99	−1 82
Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	150.41	142.54	143 78	−3.05
20 Trans	21 59	20.20	20.31	−0.44
40 Utils	51.66	49 82	50.12	−1 33
40 Financial	13.87	13.02	13.11	−0 65
500 Stocks	132.17	125.29	126.35	−2.90
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	980.72	934 98	940 10	−23.64
20 Trans	355.77	335 88	337.53	−8 99
15 Utils	112.89	108.40	108.61	−3 53
65 Comb.	362.31	344.98	346.73	−9 25

THE WEEK IN BUSINESS

A.M.C., Parlez-vous Renault?

Renault and American Motors tightened their bond in an agreement that would give Renault, which is a creature of the French Government, ownership of at least 46 percent of A.M.C. and options that could eventually give it majority control. But Renault said it didn't plan to go beyond the 46 percent ownership. A.M.C. would get a badly needed $200 million cash infusion.

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Big Three auto sales fell 40.1 percent in mid-September from year-earlier levels. Chrysler sales plunged 59 percent in the 10-day period. The industry is counting on the new models of the fall to halt its slump.

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The Consumer Price Index continued its rise in August after a pause in July. The Government said the index increased by seven-tenths of 1 percent last month. Food prices accounted for almost half of the August increase. They were up 1.7 percent for the month, the biggest jump in five years.

•

Interest rates climbed, stirring fears that economic recovery will be impeded. The Federal Reserve raised its discount rate to 12 percent, from 11 percent, and major banks followed with an increase in the prime rate to 13 percent, from 12½ percent. The Fed is seeking to cap excessive growth in the money supply, which rose again in the latest week, by $2.7 billion.

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Stocks gyrated in response to the Iraqi-Iranian fighting and higher interest rates. On Tuesday, the Dow Jones industrial average spurted 10.83 points only to slump by 12.51 points the next day on news of the bombing of Iran's Abadan refinery. Losses continued with rising interest rates, and the Dow plunged by 15.87 Friday to finish the week at 940.10.

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Gold surged to $715 early in the week on the Persian Gulf fighting but fell to $670 in New York by Friday. "People wanted to get out before the weekend," a trader said.

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Bendix plans to sell its forest-products division for $435 million to Kohlberg Kravis, a New York investment firm. Bendix is also considering the sale of its 20 percent interest in Asarco. The two deals would give Bendix, which says it is in the market to acquire high-technology companies, some $800 million to spend.

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Fred Meyer Inc. would be purchased by Kohlberg Kravis for a minimum of $310 million. Fred Meyer is a big food retailer in the Pacific Northwest. The Kohlberg investment firm has been busy these days. It is also seeking a 33 percent interest in Kirby Exploration, valued at $78 million, from the Murchison family of Dallas. The deal is in preparation for taking the company private, a transaction that is Kohlberg's specialty.

Procter & Gamble's recall of its Rely brand of tampons could result in a one-time charge against earnings of $75 million, or 91 cents a share, the company said. The Government alleges that the tampons increase the risk of contracting a disease called toxic shock syndrome. It was P.& G.'s first withdrawal of a product for safety reasons in the company's history.

Daniel F. Cuff

Associated Press

David Maxwell of Ticor Insurance Company

Fannie Mae

The Federal National Mortgage Association last week named David O. Maxwell, 50, chairman of the Ticor Mortgage Insurance Company, to the new posts of president and chief operating officer at an annual salary of $225,000. He is expected to succeed Oakley Hunter, chairman and chief executive, when Mr. Hunter retires in June. Fannie Mae, although chartered by the Government, is a public corporation that buys mortgage loans from local lenders, creating new supplies of mortgage money.

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher 1896-1935
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, Publisher 1935-1961
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, Publisher 1961-1963

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The Political War Over Peace

Jimmy Carter says the choice in November is between peace and war. Ronald Reagan resents the implication; it is the Carter policies that invite war. John Anderson says atomic war strategy is the overriding issue. Well, at least the candidates are finally circling the main question. They are close, but not yet there.

The question is not whose finger would be more restrained on the nuclear button; these are civilized, responsible men. It is not whether ceding the Panama Canal or signing SALT is sellout or triumph; such deals always balance costs against benefits. It is not even whether America is wrong to think nuclear war might be confined to military targets; in holocaust strategy, any straw is worth clutching. The question of questions in 1980 is whether a President knows how to advance American interests without war.

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There is no effective American foreign policy without adequate arms to deter nuclear attack. The three candidates may disagree about one or another weapon; all are committed to that proposition. They even agree to seek nuclear arms control. But Mr. Reagan opposes the SALT II treaty — which is useful to American defense — and Mr. Carter botched the job of getting it ratified. The President is right to want to save it, but there is doubt that he can. The threat of a more wasteful arms race already hangs over the next Presidency.

Besides power, a President needs to understand the limits on power. There is no safety, either, without accommodations with Moscow. The more clearly the superpowers define their vital interests — the kind they'd fight to protect — the greater the chances that they will respect them and avoid a fight. That job of definition has been accomplished in Europe, not satisfyingly, but workably; no candidate would upset the arrangement. The job will be much harder in the Middle East, the next President's major test.

No wartime conquests help to delineate the competition there. Moscow and Washington have only begun their rival military deployments, whose value will depend crucially on diplomatic and economic arrangements that are far from settled. The passage of oil through the Persian Gulf might be protected with naval power alone. But force cannot induce greater Saudi or Iranian oil production. Nor is it likely to protect the region's governments against domestic challenge or intramural Arab warfare. Force alone could not deter Soviet advances based on arms aid to Iraq, Libya or Yemen, or Communists in Iran.

To secure the oil and to deter the Russians will be a dangerous task. And the overriding danger is miscalculation — as demonstrated by Washington's shock at the invasion of Afghanistan, and Moscow's surprise at the shock. Hasty military preparations for undefined missions can only increase the risks. Yet no serious effort has been made to engage the Soviet leaders in discussions that would define our Middle East interests, and theirs. Indeed, the American reaction to Afghanistan was to reduce communication with them.

So unless the candidates define plausible political objectives, they promise nothing with their talk of military "superiority" or a "strength second to none." For Russia to be deterred, it needs to know from what. And Americans need to understand that they, too, will be deterred from many actions. A balance of power also implies a balance of weaknesses — a Russian weakness there, an American weakness here.

For two years, such mature calculation seemed to animate Mr. Carter's diplomacy; that is why he had the better side of the arguments about Panama and SALT. But as the campaign approached, the President seized on events in Afghanistan, and even non-events in Cuba, to strike a simplistic anti-Soviet pose. If the earlier period revealed his true view of the world, the latter exposed his failure to educate the public to it.

Mr. Reagan seems to have greater powers of articulation but no interest in diplomatic subtleties. In five years as a candidate, he has urged mainly strength and forceful action. He has given no sign of recognizing that the balance of military power with the Soviet Union, and also the balance of economic power with Germany, Japan and the OPEC nations, will not soon, if ever, be upset to overwhelming American advantage.

So Mr. Carter tries to cast Mr. Reagan as a reckless Barry Goldwater. Mr. Reagan aims to portray Mr. Carter as an irresolute George McGovern. And Mr. Anderson emulates Adlai Stevenson in speaking for the passengers of spaceship earth. Okay: all for peace and strength, none for war. Then what?

Threesies, Twosies and the Debates

The League of Women Voters could have been candidly subjective in deciding whether to invite independent John Anderson to participate in its televised debates. Though it strives for commendable neutrality, the league might nonetheless have conceded that, "*In our best judgment*, Mr. Anderson does (or does not) have a reasonable chance and therefore . . ."

But the league was determined to appear principled. So it chose a different standard. There would be no subjective judgment, only objective arithmetic. If, at the moment of decision, Mr. Anderson was drawing 15 percent or more in the polls, the league would, neutrally, invite him to participate. Everyone knows what happened next: He was, it did — and President Carter left Mr. Anderson and Ronald Reagan to debate each other last Sunday in Baltimore.

Now the question — which one official calls "twosies or threesies?" — has arisen again and this time the league does not look so principled. Objectivity, it appears, was just a bush to hide behind.

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Two weeks ago, Ruth Hinerfeld, president of the League of Women Voters, was asked whether Mr. Anderson would also be invited to appear in subsequent debates. Her answer was clear and sensible: yes, depending on changing circumstances — like, presumably, a change in Mr. Anderson's standing in the polls.

What circumstances have changed since the first debate? Some polls find Mr. Anderson's standing remains low, but others find he is, if anything, going up. If it was right to invite him to participate in the first debate, despite the President's threat to pull out, then it is right to invite him to the second.

But the league did not invite him. President Carter remains adamant about debating Mr. Reagan alone before considering a three-way debate. So, rather than make him another offer he was sure to refuse, the league offered a package deal: Let Mr. Reagan agree to twosies next; then the President would be amenable, finally, to threesies.

Yet that is a package which Mr. Reagan, in turn, was likely to refuse. Where is the principle in it? And why is the league now willing to leave Mr. Anderson out? His poll standing, whether rising or falling, was not even considered. "My answer," Mrs. Hinerfeld said the other day, "is pragmatic."

The league may have been trying to salvage the most it could in the way of debates. And at worst, it is at least left looking bipartisan in its stiff treatment of both major party candidates. But these are not much in the way of virtues. Bad enough that the candidates deal with the debates as matters of political calculation. It's dismaying to find the league changing its own rules for tactical reasons.

At the moment, it looks as though the League of Women Voters will end up empty-handed, in more ways than one: no more debates, or principle.

Topics

Reorientations

Political Tigers

We read last week that the Bengal tiger is no longer on the endangered species list, thanks to India's conservation efforts. That put us in a reverie about the extinction of the Tammany tiger, which led to a remembrance of William Blake's big cat.

That thought burned brightly for a while until we recalled a recent interview Deng Xiaoping had with Oriana Fallaci. The Chinese leader acknowledged that Peking's "counter-attack in self-defense" against Vietnam hadn't gone too well but, he said, China reserved the right to "spank the tiger" and "give them another lesson."

Mr. Deng, of course, is the man who epitomized pragmatism by saying he didn't care if the cat was black or white, so long as it caught mice. In his talk with Miss Fallaci he threw in another earthy verdict: those who think a third world war can be avoided are just shutting their eyes, "they swallow the toad."

He bristled at being compared with Nikita Khrushchev, saying such a comparison was "a stupidity." Yet Khrushchev's earthiness could easily match Deng's. It was Khrushchev who spoke of a time that would never come as when "shrimps learn to whistle." And when questioned once about party rule, he replied with a remark that Jimmy Carter could now appreciate: "Why . . . found another party? That would be like letting someone put a flea in your shirt."

And so from reverie back to the real world, where votes are stalked and stripes are won from atop the donkey and the elephant.

■

Back in 1980

The driest summer on record has ended but its images persist. Around the city, they are very different from those described on the front pages, which told of thousands of acres of sere soybeans and whole quarter sections of shriveled corn. Here the images are smaller and homelier — the leaves of the sturdy privet hedges drooping from drought, the almost indestructible pachysandra burning off, clumps of goldenrod lapsing into a wan gray. The buds that bring next year's blooms on the dogwood are sparse and puny. Whole oaks are brown, their leaves already rustling in the wind.

The rains will come, of course, to wash these images from our memories. Wild cherry will shoot up to hide the dead oaks and next year's ragweed will be as vigorous, and unwelcome, as ever. Only the small blossoms on the dogwood will remind us next May of the drought. But some future climatologist, studying the growth rings in the trees, will come on one particularly small ring and make a note: something drastic must have happened to the weather back in 1980.

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Leading the Blind

At 42d and Broadway the other day, a man we know got into a cab headed east and asked the driver, a young man with minimal English, to take him to The Daily News Building. The driver looked puzzled. "You show me how get there, I take you."

As the cab stopped for a light at Sixth, another cab pulled alongside. The driver, a young woman, leaned out to ask: "I want to go to JFK. Do I take that tunnel at 34th?" Again, the first driver looked perplexed. So our friend rolled down the window and told the other cabbie that, yes, she should indeed take the tunnel, the one called the Midtown Tunnel, and that it is actually nearer 37th than 34th.

"What do I do when I get to the other side?" the driver asked. "Follow the signs marked 'Kennedy Airport.' "

She said thank you. The first driver said, with admiration, "You know city."

Letters

Our Perilous Nuclear Weapons Stockpile

To the Editor:

The recent accident involving a U.S. Air Force Titan II ICBM serves to highlight key problems relating to nuclear weapons security and our aging force of strategic missiles and bombers.

First of all, stories carried in The Times and other sources indicate that the Titan II did indeed carry a nuclear warhead at the time of the explosion and that the same warhead was thrown some 200 yards from the silo by the force of the explosion.

It should be noted that the warhead was blown through the 750-ton reinforced concrete silo, which almost certainly caused some internal damage to the warhead. And the Titan II warhead, which has a reported yield of nine megatons (nine million tons of TNT equivalent), is a rather substantial object to be literally tossed 200 yards, ending up in a ditch next to a nearby road.

Unclassified sources indicate that the Titan II re-entry vehicle stands some 14 feet high, is close to 10 feet in diameter at its base and weighs some 8,158 pounds. In short, given the bulk of this warhead, it is amazing that it suffered only a dent in its casing for its travails.

Reports to the effect that the Titan II warhead could not have been triggered by such an accident are substantially correct, though there certainly was a possibility of what is referred to as a "one-point" detonation of the warhead's high-explosives components, thereby breaching the re-entry vehicles casing and spewing out highly toxic plutonium particles downwind from the site of the accident.

Testimony before Congress in 1978 indicated that an accident similar to this might spread plutonium over an area of 100 square miles, depending on the amount of plutonium contained in the weapon and the direction and force of the wind at that particular moment.

The area covered would be 50 miles long and two miles wide, and the amount of plutonium spread would greatly exceed the maximum levels allowed in health standards set down by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. So the possibility of a catastrophic accident was very real, although, fortunately, such an event did not occur.

One should also bear in mind that this was not the first, and conceivably not the last, accident involving a warhead from the U.S. nuclear stockpile.

Figures compiled by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute indicate that between 1945 and 1976 there have been about 125 major and minor nuclear weapon accidents, of which the Defense Department catagorized 27 as "major." More recently, in early 1978, a B-52 bomber carrying nuclear missiles was van ized while on alert duty at Robins Force Base in Georgia; earlier month, a B-52 carrying nuclear w ons caught fire at Grand Forks Force Base in North Dakota. Th the price we evidently must pay maintaining peace through nuc might.

Such accidents are to be expec given the volatile nature of t weapons and the role they play i ternational politics. Their vulner ity lies in the simple fact that there so many of them scattered throug the U.S. and abroad. It is believed at the present time the U.S. stoc consists of 25,000 nuclear weapons ployed at some 400 storage sites i U.S. and within the boundaries least 10 other nations.

Most of the time these weapons their storage igloos and wait fo day that they are either used or re from active service. But some, su the Titan II missile at Dama Ark., are on alert 24 hours a day, are considerably more accident- than others.

It is a saddening fact that the of our freedom may some day co include the lives of hundreds, thousands, of our own citizens los nuclear weapons accident.

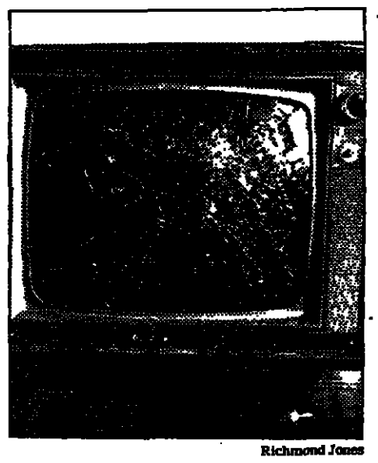
MATTHEW H
New York, Sept. 23

The Reagan-Anderson Show

To the Editor:

It is 11 P.M., Sunday, Sept. 21, and I have just finished watching the "Presidential" debate. I am appalled.

Whatever happened to rhetoric? The Greeks held it to be the art of persuasion of a crowd. They had a medium, language. Their debates were provocative, and the participants had no fuzzy buffers.



Richmond Jones

An objective winner of a free-form debate cannot be determined, but we can detect who is telling the truth about which facts, for one participant will eventually back himself with an irrational and undebatable appeal to passion.

All this is lost with television. Instead we see Mr. Reagan and Mr. Anderson quibbling over statistics, over the missing debater and over how many programs, institutions and bureaucracies to add or subtract from the Federal Government.

Mr. Anderson, in closing, mentioned issues that would fuel an extended argument, not a cosmetic panel show, such as the threat of nuclear war, the inherent problems of nationalism and the conflict between moral authority (churches) and political authority.

Surely I am not alone in desiring a political debate to be a confrontation, not a video package. Not only should this be encouraged, that is, to use television as a tool for free-form debates, but it should be extended to all candidates. Adding men such as Barry Commoner and Ed Clark and the many others without mass recognition will help us to attain the diversity required to answer the most important question — not "Who is the best Presidential candidate?" but "Why?"

RICHARD H. MARX
New Haven, Sept. 21, 1980

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To the Editor:

To call what the League of Women Voters presented to the American public on Sunday night a debate is patently absurd.

What we did see was a dull presentation of prepared statements, thinly disguised as responses to eminently predictable questions.

Two things could have lent substance to the presentation, rebuttal and in-depth questioning. Both were woefully lacking.

THOMAS W. BLEEZARDE
Williamstown, Mass., Sept. 22, 1980

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To the Editor:

In the Presidential debate last evening, Ronald Reagan called for a return "to traditions and values we once had." He went on to declare, "Our Government, in its most sacred documents, the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence and all, speak of man being created, of a creator, that we are a nation under God."

I wonder when this aspirant for our highest office last read our "sacred documents." Nowhere in the U.S. Constitution do the words God or creator appear, nor are they implied. The authors of the Declaration of Independence did declare "that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights"; they also discussed "the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God." Not once is our country called "a nation under God." In fact, the return to the traditions and values of those most responsible for framing these documents would be quite interesting. Most of these men were deists. Their faith and beliefs would be closer today to religious humanists than to the "born-again" Christians who continually invoke their memory.

Maybe we need our political candidates to take some civics and history courses before they are allowed to seek the Presidency.

KENNETH R. BROWN
Assistant Minister
North Shore Unitarian Society
Plandome, L.I., Sept. 22, 1980

What the I.L.O. Did For Poland's Worke

To the Editor:

Your Aug. 31 editorial "A Vital Force" rightly stressed th their struggle for independent unions the strikers of Gdansk good use of International Labor vention No. 87 on freedom of as tion, which Poland had ratifie failed to implement.

So insistent were the workers o point that the very first of the 21 cles in the long Gdansk agree provides for "free trade unions, pendent from parties and employ

In light of this remarkable dev ment, your statement that in thei cess the strikers "owe little to t ficacy of the I.L.O." seems op question.

The I.L.O.'s supervisory mach has been explicit in criticizing land's trade union legislation fo lating Convention 87. When a s complaint was filed by the Int tional Confederation of Free Unions and when the I.L.O.'s Con tee on Freedom of Associatio minded the Warsaw Government repeated promises "to bring its lation in line with Convention No the Government agreed to the co tee's suggestion for "direct cont with the I.L.O.: Last May a I.L.O. official visited Poland made specific recommendation the effective guarantee of union rights in accordance with vention 87.

I.L.O. Director General Fr Blanchard has since reaffirme readiness to assist in this proce any way possible, and U.S. Labor retary Ray Marshall has pointe that the I.L.O. is the appropriate cle to help Polish unions "adjust their new status.

Neither the I.L.O. nor any othe ternational organization is likely itself, to prevail over the vital nati interests of a member state. All I.L.O. can hope — and should be couraged — to do is to insure that ous violations of its basic princ are fearlessly exposed and corre measures promoted. This it has in the case of Poland, both before since the momentous development last month.

E. A. LA
Orinda, Calif., Sept. 13,

The writer is former deputy directo the I.L.O.'s International Labor St ards Department.

A Baron's Fallacy

To the Editor:

Assisted by his Foreign Ministry, Baron Rüdiger von Wechmar has been very busy these past few months lobbying for the post of president of the U.N. General Assembly [Man in the News, Sept. 17]. His efforts having recently been crowned by success, an exuberant von Wechmar exlaimed:

"It means the end of an era. We felt we overcame it in 1949 [when the Bonn Republic was founded], but this is the international stamp of approval, that *1933-45 is forgotten*" [my italics].

So much for this career diplomat renowned for his impatience with language marked by imprecision and cant.

ALVIN MAGID
Associate Professor of Political Science
State University at Albany
Albany, Sept. 18, 1980

Toward a New Turkish Constitution

To the Editor:

Please allow me to clarify comments attributed to me in a Sept. 21 news item on the proposed new Turkish Constitution.

Up to now, the official pronouncements of the National Security Council of the Turkish Republic concerning the constitutional problems of Turkey are exclusively contained in the statements made by Gen. Kenan Evren, head of state and President of the council. These statements express certain general principles and comments concerning the constitutional matters, on which all patriotic Turkish citizens agree completely. It has not yet been decided how these principles and comments will take concrete form in a new constitution.

As for my personal opinions concerning constitutional matters, an outline of my thoughts was made public, in conjunction with the views of some of my friends, in a nonpartisan study published in the May 15 issue of the Yeni Forum magazine in Ankara was made clear at that time, study reflected only the views its authors and in no way t of any official entity or poli organization.

The study was published in orde start a debate on constitutional ters in Turkish public opinion. O ously, the solutions suggested in study are only to be taken into co eration together with other valu alternatives.

May I point out that the National curity Council and the Turkish ar forces, completely loyal to the pri ples laid down by Kemal Atat founder of the Turkish Republic, a in the framework of these principle scrupulously neutral vis-à-vis polit organizations. Their actions h amply demonstrated this fact.

(Ambassador) A. COŞKUN KI
Permanent Representative of Tur to the United Nati
New York, Sept. 22, 1

Postal Punishment

To the Editor:

Horror stories continue about the Postal Service. A properly and clearly addressed anniversary card was delivered within Manhattan eight days after I mailed it. My July rent check has yet to arrive or be returned.

A suggestion: Pay all postal employees by mail.

(I'd be delighted to have this published, if it ever arrives.)

SAM BRYAN
New York, Sept. 18, 1980

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

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هكذا من الأصل

Hispanic Journalism

By Rudy Garcia

Carlos Llerena Aguirre

...ism, cultural differences and language barrier have all hindered progress of the nation's Spanish-speaking minority. But there is another major factor that has severely ...ded its political growth: the absence of anything resembling a national Hispanic press.

...ch of the blame for its absence ...e attributed to the Latinos themselves. Despite a common language ...ommon roots, there exist fierce ...nalist schisms that often lead ...nics to work at cross-purposes. ...e disputes make it very difficult, ...ugh not impossible, for broad-... news publications for Latinos to ...ccessful.

... advertising industry is a case in ... Because the industry was far ... advanced in Fulgencio Batista's ... than in any other Latin-American country, it was natural for Cuban ... with professional experience to ...nate the Spanish-language advertising community here. While they ...essfully serve their clients, which ...de virtually every major national ...nt, they wield their power to im-... a form of censorship on the His-...-oriented print and broadcast-... media by withholding, or threat-... to withhold, advertisements un-... news, editorial or program con-...s changed.

...cause the Anglo executives re-...sible for these accounts are usu-...naware of this situation and trust ... delegated representatives, the ...anic community along the East-...eaboard, from Boston to Miami, ...nsistently subjected to such ludicrous items as front-page pictures of Fidel Castro captioned "the beast of the Carribean." Editorializing in the news columns is standard fare in these publications and those who express an opposing point of view are ignored, dismissed as naïve or as Communists.

The Cubans are not the only culprits in this regard. By threatening boycotts or worse, Puerto Ricans, Dominicans, Mexicans and other Hispanic subgroups have dictated changes in the policy or the content of the Hispanic news media. Because virtually all of the Spanish-language broadcasts and publications are only marginally profitable they have had to knuckle under. The result has been that each has been given a nationalistic identity: This newspaper is for Puerto Ricans, that magazine is for Cubans, this radio station caters to South Americans, this other to Mexicans — and none serves the interests of the total Hispanic community in the United States, either in Spanish or in English.

The importance of this should not be overlooked. The role of a national press in developing an ethnic conscience, forming a consensus of goals and strategies, and bringing potential leaders before the public is crucial to the progress of any American minority group.

The development of black-oriented organizations such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Congress of Racial Equality and the Urban League was due, to a substantial degree, to the existence of black publications such as The Baltimore Afro-American, The Pittsburgh Courier, The Amsterdam News and Ebony magazine. These publications were not only powerful within their individual communities but also provided a national forum for blacks. There are no comparable Hispanic publications in this country.

Computerized print-media technology allows for the creation of a national Spanish-languge or bilingual daily newspaper with regional editions in major Hispanic markets. The Sunday or weekend edition could double as a national Latino news magazine. In the broadcast media, the creation of an independent Latino news network is feasible.

Within the last decade, the number of Hispanic journalists, both print and broadcast, has increased substanially. But to overcome the sub-ethnic differences that now affect the Hispanic news media, it is necessary that this talent be employed with a commitment to United States-style journalism: unbiased, uncompromising, hard-hitting. The exposure to a wide spectrum of information and opinion would help loosen the Cuban stranglehold on what passes today as Latino news media.

The key element is money. In order to reduce initial investment costs, cooperative printing and advertising and circulation agreements can be worked out with existing Anglo papers. Those agreements now exist between competitive morning and afternoon newspapers in many cities. The ownership as well as the operation of the Latino media must be in the hands of Hispanics. The investors must understand that they will not enjoy an immediate return on their money. Perhaps they could look upon such an investment as a tax shelter. In the long run, given the need and the size of the potential market, it will prove to be a sound financial and social investment in both the Hispanic community and in the nation.

Rudy Garcia is former executive editor of El Diario-La Prensa, a Spanish-language daily published here.

One-Issue Voting Is O.K.

By Dan Herr

I am aware that I risk losing my liberal license and possibly even being stoned to death when I wander into my usual liberal haunts, but I would like to gently suggest that single-issue voting has been bum-rapped and that, despite what you may have heard and read, a good case can be made for it no matter your political ideology or your judgment on abortion.

In the 1940's, I interviewed Roy Wilkins of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for a Saturday Evening Post article. During the interview, Mr. Wilkins excused himself to take an important phone call which I could not help but overhear. The caller, a New York State liberal leader, was organizing a campaign to defeat Congressman Hamilton Fish, the father of the present Congressman, undoubtedly the most hated (by liberals, that is) Republican in the state because of his "reactionary" views and voting record. In answer to the plea that the NAACP join the crusade, Wilkins regretfully declined, explaining that he was aware of the arguments against Fish, sympathized with the motives of the crusaders, but could not go along with them because Fish had been fairer to Negroes than most white politicians. The lot of the Negro was so distressing, Wilkins could not oppose one of the few friends the Negro had in public life, even though the Congressman might be wrong on every other question. For Wilkins the battle for racial justice overrode other considerations. After centuries of discrimination, can blacks be blamed if they view political parties and politicians primarily from the perspective of civil rights?

In the 30's, would it have been wrong for a German Jew to vote against the Nazis — had it been possible — for the sole reason that Hitler hated and threatened to exterminate the Jewish people? Many American Jews, unable to forget the holocaust, believe that the continued existence of Israel is critical (not only for the present and future of the Jewish people but for the peace of the world) and obviously vote accordingly: During the Vietnam debacle, many Americans — including some of those who now are most vociferous about single-issue voting — were convinced that peace made every other issue seem trivial. It is not hard to imagine a crisis when voters have to decide between doves and hawks in an effort to choose the lesser of evils: atomic warfare or loss of sovereignty.

Single-issue voting has become a nasty liberal shibboleth — many liberals being determined proponents of abortion. They find it easier and more effective to condemn single-issue voting than to become involved in discussing the question.

In other words, I argue that single-issue voting is a perfectly acceptable and even laudable principle *provided* the issue involved is of paramount importance. Sometimes single-issue voting can be shameful, other times imperative. But when we disagree on its application, let's not condemn what has been and should continue to be an effective political reaction to a crucial, basic question.

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Dan Herr is president of the Thomas More Association. A longer version of this article will appear in the November issue of U.S. Catholic magazine.

IN THE NATION

A Calculated Contempt

By Tom Wicker

Maybe so; and this is, at the least, truly startling candor — to explain in detail a candidate's strategy to denigrate his opponent in order to conceal or cancel his own deficiencies. Thus, said the strategists, because Mr. Carter had feared his own support among blacks had declined, he sought to increase black voters' enthusiasm for his re-election by making the implication of racism against Mr. Reagan.

Ronald Reagan, having come this far in politics, can take care of himself; and it's true that Mr. Carter also has suffered some low blows, particularly during the Republican national convention, when various orators repeatedly suggested that he had deliberately neglected or weakened the nation's military capacity. And of course this is not the first, and surely won't be the last, Presidential campaign of mostly negative content.

But the Carter campaign seems remarkable for several reasons. The strategists who talked to Steve Weisman made it clear, for instance, that the innuendo and exaggerations are calculated — even, in their view, soundly calculated; yet, Mr. Carter maintains his pious and smiling manner, both in following the negative strategy and in denying, at his recent news conference, that he had done or would ever do such a thing.

Either Mr. Carter was lying to the country, or his strategists were lying to Mr. Weisman. Since this is the candidate who told us in 1976 that he would never lie, perhaps the public will give him the benefit of the doubt. But the possibility surely exists that a triple contempt is being shown for the public Mr. Carter professes to love — he expects that public to swallow his exaggerated attacks on Mr. Reagan *and* his continuing claims to virtue, while his aides concede that the attacks are deliberately designed to manipulate the same public. Do he and they really take us to be so gullible? Are we?

Some risks are being run, however. Already, the attacks on Mr. Reagan have evoked much attention to Mr. Carter's "mean streak." Even his vaunted reputation for integrity and veracity is being examined — by the persistent questioning of the reporters at that news conference, for example. And Mr. Reagan's debate negotiator, James Baker, in sidestepping the latest debate proposal, was able to make this plausible excuse to the League of Women Voters:

"Neither you nor we would have any assurance whatsoever that President Carter would show up for the three-way debate. His track record on debates is one of arrogance and broken promises."

That's self-serving, of course, but it's also true. And it points to the real problem with Mr. Carter's campaign:

He may win re-election by exaggerations, distortions and innuendo designed to "reinforce" public fear of Mr. Reagan, as well as by clever exploitation of a short public memory for his own promises and pretensions. But next year, when the bands have been stilled and the lights dimmed, what Adlai Stevenson called "the stark problem of governing" will remain. And Jimmy Carter, in a second term so won, may find himself less admired, less trusted, therefore even less able to lead and achieve than he was in his first. Think of that.

WASHINGTON

The Evils Of 2 Lessers

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27 — One of the funny things about this Presidential election is that Carter and Reagan seem determined to give the impression that they are actually worse than they really are.

For example, most of the bogey-man charges they level against each other are obviously ridiculous. Even if each tried to be as silly or reckless as charged, he wouldn't have the power to do as much damage as his opponent is predicting he will.

Most of the clichés of the campaign are either inaccurate or misleading, including the popular complaint that the people are being forced to choose between "the lesser of two evils." The more important fact is that they are probably going to have to endure, for four long years, the evils of two lessers, who won't have much confidence at home or abroad. It's a puzzle why each of the two leading candidates insists on putting his worst foot forward.

> 'Actually, neither side in the campaign is as bad as the opposition is making it out to be.'

Ronald Reagan may believe a lot of comfortable falsehoods, but he is clearly not, as he has been labeled, a "racist" who wants to stamp out the New Deal nor does he want to play the warrior in a new arms race with the Soviets.

That's one of the amiable things about Reagan. He hates races, even the tiresome race for the Presidency. He may not have a sense of history but he has a sense of humor and knows he cannot reform the world, even if the Congress and the courts would let him. But he likes to indulge in eloquent and sometimes distressing soliloquies about how bad the world is — which is a popular political pastime, in both parties.

Similarly, the Reagan picture of Jimmy Carter as a wild spender who would bankrupt the country and weaken its defenses is more campaign nonsense. Carter is a tightwad at heart, who longs to balance the budget and redeem the sins of the world with the help of the Lord, but who will however save or spend whatever is necessary to assure his re-election.

Anderson is in trouble on several counts. First, he has the courage of Jimmy Carter's convictions, which is a serious handicap. Second, he is an old-fashioned man who believes in the original notion that the people would vote for the best available candidate, and his modesty leaves him in no doubt about who that candidate is. Third, he has been inconsistent — a conservative gone liberal — and he has proclaimed the bankruptcy of both parties, which is a truth few people are willing to accept.

But in spite of the outrageous charges made in the heat of the campaign, things are really not as bad as they sound. The longer the struggle goes on, the more all the candidates avoid the extremes and move toward the middle.

Reagan has moved from the right, Carter has moved from the left, Anderson of Rockford, Ill.; like Adlai Stevenson from Springfield, Ill., has tried to compromise and "talk sense to the American people," but as Stevenson said in 1952 and 1956, nobody's listening and what this country needs is a hearing aid.

There is nothing tragic about all this. But surely the campaign so far has been too personal. And it has assumed that what Carter and Reagan have said or done in the past will be what they would do if they were elected, which is a dubious proposition.

Both of them under pressure are changing to meet the changing realities of the world. The charges against them are probably not all that relevant. For example, nobody has calculated the advantages of Reagan's indolence, of his recognition that the Presidency is beyond the domination of any one person and is dependent on the quality of its staff.

Jimmy Carter, on the other hand, wants to be the old Navy commander — to set every course, to decide every tactic, to wash every dish and scour every pan, all by himself, aloof and contemptuous of his opposition.

But actually, neither side is as bad as the opposition is making it out to be. For the moment, both Carter and Reagan are proclaiming that what the other says can't possibly be true. They are dramatizing their differences, while actually bringing their policies closer together.

And finally, it's not quite fair to complain that the people have to choose between "the lesser of two evils." For the candidates, in the final analysis, cannot be worse than the voters who nominated them; the more stupid the candidates may seem to be, the more stupid the people have to have been to have nominated them in the first place.

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Arts & Leisure

The Humor, Hostility and Mystery of Woody Allen

By VINCENT CANBY

Woody Allen's hostility has escaped and, once again, is running gloriously amok. The way Mr. Allen identifies it in his fine, funny, self-absorbed new movie, "Stardust Memories," his hostility is a great, dark, furry creature with a voracious appetite for second-grade school teachers, parents, abandoned mistresses, movie nuts, pigeons, autograph hunters, aggressive bores, self-cleaning electric ovens and Hollywood studio executives. In fact, however, Woody Allen's hostility is a skinny little teddy bear who, alternately overwhelmed by diffidence and foolhardiness, takes the only way out other than suicide: he makes movies as if there were no tomorrow.

"Stardust Memories" is Woody Allen's ninth film since 1969, when he made his debut as the writer-director-star of "Take the Money and Run." Since then he has made "Bananas," (1971), "Everything You Always Wanted to Know about Sex" (1972), "Sleeper" (1973), "Love and Death" (1975), "Annie Hall" (1977), "Interiors" (1978), "Manhattan" (1979) and now "Stardust Memories." In addition he wrote and starred in "Play It Again, Sam," directed by Herbert Ross, in 1972; starred in "The Front," written by Walter Bernstein and directed by Martin Ritt, in 1976, and has published three collections of magazine pieces, "Getting Even," "Without Feathers" and "Side Effects," which has just come out.

Output by itself signifies nothing. There is reportedly a species of Central American cockroach that can lay 15,000 eggs at one sitting, though more than 99 per cent of them never hatch. In cockroachdom that's not a great record. It's no good being prolific if your métier is laying infertile cockroach eggs, or blowing smoke rings.

The things that make the Allen record important are the quality of his work, the manner in which it continues to develop and change and the intensely personal nature of the films themselves. He is unique among contemporary American filmmakers. The only comparable phenomenon at the moment is the career of Germany's Rainer Werner Fassbinder who, at 34, has turned out more than 30 films in the last 10 years, though in no other way can the two filmmakers be easily considered in the same breath.

Mr. Fassbinder works from the outside in, from the society at large toward the interiors of the people who inhabit that society. Woody Allen works from the inside out, examining the fantasies, the panics and the follies of Woody Allen as if he were his own extra-terrestrial creature. In each of his comedies Woody wails and wonders aloud where such an alien being could have come from. The answer is always the same: Brooklyn.

More than he has in any of his earlier movies, Mr. Allen, in "Stardust Memories," appears to be on the defensive about his success as a filmmaker and his notoriety as a public personality. The central figure in "Stardust Memories" is Sandy Bates (Mr. Allen), a popular film director-star, and the movie's principal location is a New Jersey seashore resort, the Stardust Hotel, a big, turn-of-the-century gingerbread castle where Sandy Bates, in the course of one of those "the filmmaker meets his fans" weekends, finds himself dealing as much with the past as with the uncertain present. Sandy is at several different crossroads simultaneously:

Just when his beautiful, mature, married (with two children) French mistress (Marie-Christine Barrault) announces that she has left her husband to come to him, Sandy realizes that he's falling in love with someone new, a sweet, young violinist (Jessica Harper), while he is also discovering, as if for the first time, the loss of an earlier mistress, an elegant, high-strung, neurotic actress (Charlotte Rampling), who once provided him with 28 days of chaos for every two days of bliss.

As if it weren't enough having to face decisions in his private life, and having to reexamine his career with the film buffs in attendance at the weekend seminar, Sandy must also deal with studio executives. These fellows turn up from time to time to object to the way Sandy wants to end his new film, which, from the clips we see of it, seems to have been heavily influenced by Fellini, especially by "La Dolce Vita" and "8½," as does "Stardust Memories" itself.

Sandy is a fellow besieged. Before and after his lectures he is pushed, grabbed, cornered, yelled at, wheedled and seduced. One young woman, who wants to sleep with him, brings him home-made brownies with "hash" on the side because, as she explains, she doesn't know how much he likes. He is sought out for benefits, endorsements and advice. One young man asks his cooperation for a paper to be entitled, "The Shallow Indifference of Wealthy Celebrities."

As Sandy is often put down by his questioners ("Do you see yourself as Narcissus?"), Sandy puts down his questioners ("No. The Greek figure I most identify with is Zeus"). Sandy may well be thinking of a piece Joan Didion wrote about Woody Allen in the New York Review of Books when he remarks of intellectuals, "I always say they're like the Mafia. They only kill their own."

There are times when "Stardust Memories" seems to be going off in a dozen different directions at once, and the effect is exhilarating. As he did in "Annie Hall" and "Manhattan," Mr. Allen allows the narrative to develop through the sort of free association one employs on the analyst's couch. If Mr. Allen were less of a filmmaker, the result would be a mess. As it is, this form allows him to cover an awful lot of ground without apparent effort. He even gets in the last word about those of us who were somewhat less than enthusiastic about "Interiors."

"I don't want to make funny movies any more," Sandy says in mock desperation at one point, which prompts his totally humorless business manager, agent and other assorted hangers-on to jump on him. Says one, "They want to laugh in Kansas after working all day in the wheat fields." Says another, with that look of pained disappointment that portant prop in every critic's bag of sincere exp "Doesn't the man know he has the greatest gift of gift of laughter?"

With nine films to his credit now, Mr. Allen put in a position to be analyzed to extinction by a certai critical approach that has less to do with esthetic does with pin-the-tail-on-the-donkey. Like all art Allen repeats himself, though I'm not sure this alwa much to do with serious obsessions as with the pe things that strike his fancy. Miss Rampling's neu tress is Annie Hall in spades. Miss Harper's violinist different from the laundress Janet Margolin played the Money and Run," only she's been liberated and lege degree.

Mr. Allen repeats gags — the battle with the esc sters in "Annie Hil" turns up in "Stardust Memori confrontation with a pigeon. There's nothing wrong though, since the gags still work and new points can

Mr. Allen is going to face more serious char critics who object to the free and very beautiful evokes Fellini in "Stardust Memories," which, Dolce Vita" and "8½," is photographed (by Gordo in ravishing black-and-white. Yet he hasn't stolen fr ni, as Paul Mazursky appears to have stolen from F "Alex in Wonderland" and from François Truffaut and Jim" for "Willie and Phil" without knowing w with the purloined material.

"Stardust Memories" isn't a steal; because it plete in itself, with a life of its own, it is an hom Fellini that helps to illuminate Mr. Allen's own c "Stardust Memories" also contains one brief, love from Ingmar Bergman's "Face to Face" in a scene an off-screen Sandy Bates questions his actress-frie a patient in a psychiatric hospital.

This montage of close-ups of Miss Rampling's anxious face is a tribute both to Miss Rampling and man. It's also another example of the way in whic Allen-the-filmmaker pays tribute to the women tha as-hero is so often accused of treating badly. Suspic Woody is a misogynist are absurd. Look at the way graphs Marie-Christine Barrault's entrance into It's not by chance that the character, seen first in tinct long-shot, appears to take shape out of brill light, as if absorbing radiance.

"Stardust Memories" is a marvelous movie, so breathtaking in its effects. Because it's Mr. Allen' film, it's his most mysterious. It's also among his Where does he goes from here? There's no way of tell Allen career is in high gear. Not until it's completed possible to be sure what it's all about. In the mean are blind people attempting to describe an elephant. reason for the excitement, and for the fun.

Martha Swope

Irene Papas stars as a woman who has helped sacrifice her own son in Euripides's "The Bacchae," opening Thursday at Circle in the Square—"It may be the best tragedy ever written," says Miss Papas.

Papas: 'I Portray a Victim of the Gods'

By JOAN GAGE

ATHENS

A band of religious fanatics, under the influence of drink and drugs and urged on by their spiritual leader, murder a prominent citizen during their orgiastic religious rites — not a lurid story from yesterday's tabloids, but "The Bacchae," Euripides's last work, written four centuries before Christ. The play, in a new translation and starring the Greek actress Irene Papas, opens Thursday at the Circle in the Square.

Miss Papas, in the role of Agave, the woman who leads her fellow bacchants in slaughtering her own son, believes the ancient drama is "appropriate for our time — it deals with religion, drugs, violence, terrorism."

The sultry, dark-eyed actress is perhaps best known to American audiences for her role in "Zorba the Greek" as the passionate widow who met a violent death for defying the rules of her village. But Miss Papas's international reputation is based on her stage and screen portrayals of the ancient Greek heroines — Electra, Antigone, Clytemnestra, Medea and Helen of Troy.

In many of her performances, including her most recent film, "Iphigenia," she has been directed by her countryman, Michael Cacoyannis, and once again it is Mr. Cacoyannis who has translated and directed the production of "The Bacchae" for the Circle in the Square, where Miss Papas has previously played Medea and Clytemnestra.

Miss Papas believes that modern audiences have become accustomed to seeing the Greek tragedies performed in "browns and blacks" — stilted, artificial interpretations that the ancient Athenians would hardly recognize and, in fact, would find pretty dull compared to the extravaganzas they were accustomed to.

"I believe that in the time of Aeschylus and Euripides, the tragedies were great big spectacles with bright colors, elaborate scenery, costumes studded with jewels, masks, dancing and special effects," she said once in an interview in her Athens apartment.

"In 'Prometheus Bound,' they say, 40 women came out of the sky to meet him. How did they manage that? When Aeschylus's plays were presented, the many dancers and their movements were described as being like a tempest. The Furies were so frightening that when they came on stage, pregnant women in the audience suffered miscarriages.

"When I saw 'Hair,' a dramatic musical," she added, "I imagined something like that with the verses of Aeschylus. Bringing the tragedies close to the people, as an emotive thing, that's what's important, and that's what film does best. Art must affect the emotions, not the intellect."

Miss Papas's ideas about Greek tragedy may sound iconoclastic, but she is in a position to know what she is talking about. Not only has she spent her career interpreting the classic heroines, she is the child of two teachers of Greek who brought up their four girls on the verses of the ancient dramatists. "My father always used to say, 'Everything written nowadays is just one phrase of Euripides stretched to fill five volumes,'" she recalled. "And he's right. The Greek tragedies were so condensed that modern drama, by comparison, is like diluted milk.

"The Greek tragedies never fail to reach people," she observed the other day, while rehearsing "The Bacchae" in New York. "They fail only because of failures of the translation or the actors."

The lack of an "actable," unstilted English version of the play was what inspired Mr. Cacoyannis to undertake his own translation, a job that was made more difficult because some pages of the only surviving manuscript of the work are missing. The result, Miss Papas said, is "a beautiful translation, very direct and poetic and different. The American actors in the cast, when they read it, said, 'Now we can understand the play. We can act it.'"

"The Bacchae," Miss Papas feels, is a particularly complex and difficult Greek tragedy. "It may be the best tragedy ever written," she said. "It reveals all the shades of the human psyche. It concerns what people do with what they know and what they don't know — why we're here and why we die. The audience takes pieces of it — each person will take the piece that applies to them."

All of her roles in the Greek tragedies are physically exhausting, she said. "Because I am playing a human soul in its extreme capacity, not someone sitting around on stage making conversation." Her part as Agave, the daughter of King Cadmus, who leads the women Dionysiacs in tearing her son Pentheus limb from limb under the drugged illusion that he is a lion, is an especially difficult one, according to Miss Papas. "The character is not like Electra, who is logical — a character based on cause and result. I'm playing the victim of the punishment of the gods."

"When she is crazy and still thinks she is holding a lion's head," the actress went on, "Agave makes a very feminist speech: 'Here is the quarry we, your women, hunted down. Yes, we . . . with our own bare arms, our hands, our delicate fingers. What are they worth, your manly boasts? Where is the pride in power that relies on hideous tools of war?' She says to Cadmus, her father, 'You have sired the bravest daughter in the world. From now on, no more weaving at the loom, no little chores for me. I'm meant for greater things.'"

In films and on stage, Miss Papas nearly always seems fiery, passionate, brave, star-crossed and larger than life, but she says that she is really very different. "The impressions that the international press have given about me are not true. In reality I'm a terrible coward. It's very natural to be scared. What am I afraid of? Death, for instance, and imprisonment — by that I mean not being free to do what I want."

Asked if she has ever had that experience, she replies quickly, "Always. I've always been obedient — to parents, to laws, to the Ten Commandments. I'm very middle class. I never dared."

Although she does seem Olympian in stature and emotion on the stage, in person Miss Papas comes across as funny, vulnerable, intelligent and much younger than her 46 years. In an earlier interview, sitting with her bare feet curled under her in an armchair in her Athens apartment, which she has decorated with primitive village scenes painted by her mother, she claimed to have all sorts of fears — of flying, of death, and especially that she is not beautiful. "If you feel you're not desirable, it works on your happiness," she said. "I don't feel that I have a beautiful body, so I don't feel that I can be liked sexually. None of us can avoid being influenced by what I think of as the Playboy magazine image.

"A woman has to merit sex or love because of the distribution of meat on her body," she continued, "while almost any man is acceptable, in spite of his fat stomach or his bald spot. I'm not afraid of my face or my voice, but my body, I could cut it off."

Despite her worries about her desirability, Miss Papas has had no lack of male admirers. "Papas isn't my real name," she said. "It's my husband's name. He was a Greek director and actor and we were married four years and together two years before that. Since we divorced, I've married 'privately' with other people. By privately I mean that I am the priestess. I spend four or five years with one person and then, when there's no longer any hope, I go or he goes. After it's over, it's a long time before I can touch someone else." When asked what her "real" name is, she was surprised. "My father's name was Lelekou," she answered. "We women have men's names all our lives — first our father's and then our husband's.

Although American audiences know her best for her movie roles in "Zorba" and "The Guns of Navarone," she has acted in innumerable foreign films. Recently she has done movies in Morocco (dubbed in Berber), Libya ("Omar Moukhtiar" with Anthony Quinn) and Italy. "Yes, I speak Italian," she said, "as well as a little French and German and, of course, English and Greek."

Last summer she performed "Anthony and Cleopatra" in Greek at the Herod Atticus theater just below the Acropolis. "I love Cleopatra because she is Greek," Miss Papas said. "She was very intelligent and spok guages. I don't think she was way she is thought of today. It intelligence and her daring tracted Anthony."

"The Bacchae" is perhaps violent of all the ancient Gree dies, although the carnage, as takes place offstage and only t head of Pentheus appears. T trast to modern plays and film the blood threatens to splash t ence, is striking. "What both Greeks were the ideas behind and not the gory thing that y Miss Papas said. "Today peo horror movies for the fun. 'fear' films, not horror films. I — I get too scared, and I find it It's enough to be scared of Today men are afraid of thei men. That's the worst thing."

Joan Gage is a freelance writer who lives in Athens.

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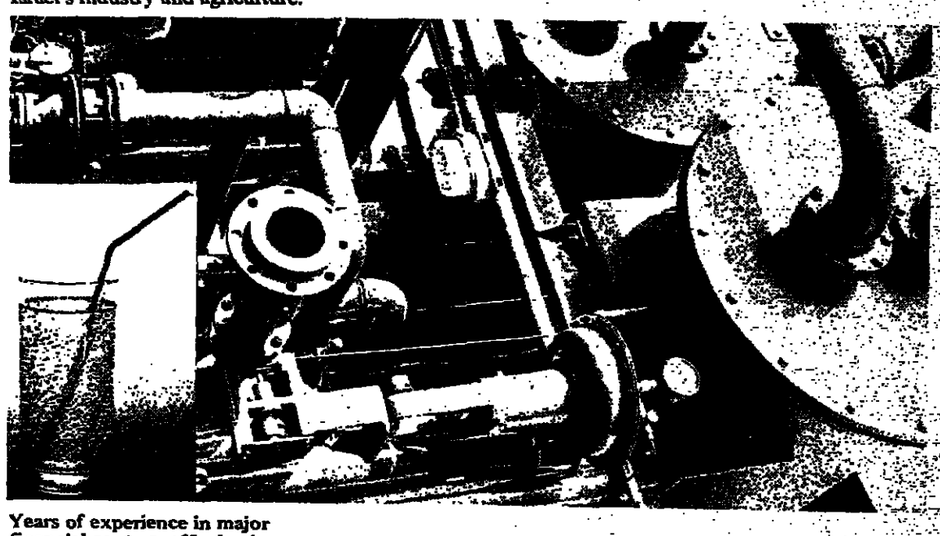

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Space oddity

CINEMA / David George

Kirk Douglas and Farrah Fawcett in a scene from Saturn 3.

…EY DONEN is a director …gies Freudian, Marxist or …her form of social analysis. …s no political, religious or message to spread; he has no …to pick with the world, and …ot even particularly mad at … And, if his latest movie is …dication, Donen is alive and …g a heck of a time in …wood.

…n 3, under the guise of a …pace fantasy, manages to …e just about every genre and …phy that the screen has seen …George Méliès first became …ed with the movie camera in …onen weaves a fabric so slick …one can see the movie …ht" — what you see is what …ve — or as a parody on just … everything, as well as …s own films, an assortment …ng *Seven Brides for Seven* …rs, *The Little Prince, Funny … Damn Yankees, Pajama …* and *Movie-Movie*. After …omes a film so intentionally …at it cannot help but please …udiences.

…n a vaguely distant future …ainst the background of one …rn's moons, the film features …esearch scientists, Alex …h Fawcett) and Adam (Kirk …s), who have rejected the …nce of earthly society for the …y of life and love together in …erranean laboratory. Their …ge love story turns into a … terror when a psychotic …Harvey Keitel) and his robot … Hector, come to their little …

…hree humans, the robot and …l dog of doubtful parentage …erfect counter to the casts-…ands that populate most …extravaganzas. The ever ad-… Douglas, who never takes … too seriously, and Fawcett, …probably not capable of tak-… role too seriously, make a …singly acceptable May-December love-match. Harvey Keitel as "the villain" takes his role so seriously that he brings a new grace to villany. His protégé, Hector is wonderfully grotesque — a relief from the cute little hero robots foisted on us.

Hector, a nearly three metre tall humanoid, employs modern laser technology and a terrifyingly quick, though somewhat perverse, mind; his physical strength would frighten Superman. A clear plastic covering reveals his musculature and circulatory system and, though designer Stuart Craig based this creation on the anatomical drawings of Leonardo da Vinci, the creature is somewhat pathetic as he lacks a head and the usual sexual equipment.

Hector discovers his *raison d'être* after developing a very human appreciation for the shapely heroine. Considering his missing parts, one does wonder just what he wants to do with Farrah should he get her?

Judged as just another space thriller, the film would have to be labelled a flop. But its real pleasures lie in the humour of director and cast and in the skilful subliminal parodying of the *Frankenstein, King Kong, Alien* and *Space Odyssey* themes.

A special kudo to Farrah Fawcett (formerly Fawcett-Majors and soon to be Fawcett-O'Neal) who, as the object of desire for two humans, a dog and a castrated monster, outdoes even herself as a sex object. But she, as the film, proves a harmless feast of pure escapism.

UNLIKE DONEN, Woody Allen is a man who takes himself completely seriously. His self-proclaimed desire "to see a black sun at high noon and the whirligig of life through vermillion-coloured glasses" has not only filled a deep need but has been the essence of his humour.

Allen and his control over his art have matured enormously over 20 years of film making, but what Allen has always been saying is that our mental diets consist largely of cultural junk food. And nowhere is that message more clearly spelled out than in **Play It Again, Sam**, now running on re-release.

This 1972 film may well be seen as a progenitor of many of Allen's early films — *Sleeper, Everything You Always Wanted To Know About Sex But Were Afraid to Ask*, and *Love and Death*. One can even find in the undeveloped personality of the protagonist the seeds that eventually gave us *Annie Hall* and *Manhattan*. In *Play It Again*, Allen projects a world that may best be described as innocently erotic, Walter Mittyish and absolutely fantastic. It presents everything that assails him and us — automation, revolutions, snobbism, contempt for motherhood, disgust with God, terror of impotence, the old pains and the new freedoms. And, as in all of Allen's work, his humour is rooted in sadness — underdog retaliation, wistful thinking, dreams of glory served up with a pinch of inspired lunacy.

Allen wrote *Play It Again, Sam* as a Broadway showcase for himself. In the film he repeats the role of the timid movie buff who uses his fantasies of Humphrey Bogart as a guide on how to make it with a girl. Only Allen's wife has left him, and he can't make it with anyone, not even with a raving nymphomaniac. Allen plays the complete klutz, totally lacking in self-confidence and always putting on an act. He can only fall in love with his best friend's wife, and then only after dropping all defences. The character in the film — perhaps like Allen himself prior to Manhattan — needs the safety of a monstrous and hilarious camouflage behind which to hide.

This film is early vintage Allen but already shows a professional lack of clutter, even though it is full of visual and verbal parody. The basic Woody persona is easily lovable, a projection of the modern urban person with all of his private terrors. He even cuts away from the story frequently for straight-to-the-camera routines about his past life: mother, growing up in Brooklyn, sexual failure and tribulations on the psychiatrists couch. Though this early Allen effort is somewhat hesitant to go into depth either with shots or personalities, there are enough revealing one-liners and throw away gags to maintain the illusion that we really know who these people are.

Commenting on the film Allen said "that behind all those laughs is a very neurotic man." And behind all that vintage neurosis is a very talented person.

ANOTHER kudo to director Robert Clouse and Walt Disney studios for **The London Connection**, a James-Bondish film specially designed for younger audiences. In a break with tradition, the Disney group has come up with a film more easily associated with the world of secret agents than with that of Bambi, Mickey, Snow White *et al.*

Two young Americans, in London for a vacation, find themselves unwittingly embarked upon adventures of a different kind. Secret formulas, a kidnapped professor, an international crime cartel and some supercalifragilistic anti-crime gadgets contribute their share of action, while a sweet but somewhat dotty aunt, a three-wheeled vehicle of amazing maneuverability and a British Secret Service man named Bidley provide a healthy portion of laughter.

Though the plot is somewhat mechanical the quick, nearly violence-free action and some well choreographed stunts provide a film that treats kids intelligently with a good-clean-fun atmosphere.

TURNING THIRTY

LISTENING IN... / Ze'ev Schul

…Y YEARS must seem a long …when you're that old or …r as most of Army Radio's …d audience are, but much of …nfare and back-patting of …ahal's birthday broadcasts …: its 30th year were wasted …

…sday's first of three …on commemorative broad-… each to be 10 hours long — …er a tired-sounding Ben-… "ordering" the station to …e itself to the ingathering of …es, the recounting of history, …cation of youth in the lofty …of Zionism, and, above all, to …all-ups of reserves in time of …ncy. Chief-of-Staff Yigael …echoed his words and the first music broadcast was Sousa's *Stars and Stripes Forever*. B-G, incidentally, decreed that the station should broadcast music, time signals and nothing else. And just look at its programme now.

The station has become more than an alternative to Kol Israel's heavy, occasionally overpowering, lecturing style. It is still a great one for innovations. It was the first to feature phone-in chats with listeners, not to mention its pioneering in "outside assignments" and military assignments. It was the first to become highly mobile with small portable cassette tape recorders instead of the "professional *pushkes*," as the heavy Swiss models were called. The latter required the assistance of two men in addition to the reporter/interviewer. Kol Israel still uses them, but the mobile Galei Zahal reporter can interview and handle his equipment by himself.

Most people I know are fans of the station and of its ever-changing staff of cheeky youngsters and announcers, who make up for whatever they lack in professionalism with sheer chutzpah and verve. Take Yisraeli's morning programme, for example. He reads the newspapers to you as if you were illiterate. But he does it with charm.

My debt to Galei Zahal is that of an insomniac, and of one who has spent many uncomfortable nights in the open. Its newsreels and commentaries, I find, are consistently more informative and less subjective than those of its big brother. And last, but not least, there are the all-night music broadcasts, though these could stand a lot of improvement.

But G.Z.'s most important contribution to the local scene has probably been the reporters, commentators and editors it graduated, and its functioning as a sort of experimental stage for the recordings of the ever-growing number of army entertainers.

THE CONCLUDING broadcast of the *Special Investigation* series (Second Programme, Tuesday, 1612 hrs) was, as expected, as one-sided as the three preceeding instalments. The label "summary" was incorrect. If I had hoped for some juicy tidbits about things said or leaked by ministers in the Begin cabinet that had seriously impeded the peace negotiations with Egypt — as host Shlomo Nakdimon had earlier admitted there were — I soon gave up waiting. Nakdimon took us back to the years of Moshe Sharett with former cabinet member Zeev Sharef confirming that leaks were indeed not the fault of the media but of the ministers. Examples: Golda Meir going to Rumania; the cabinet approving assistance for South Korea, which raised a furor in November 1959; and message exchanges with President Gerald Ford — all leaked.

Nakdimon's *Special Investigation* seemed to be more of a pre-emptive strike to thwart some of the campaign mud-slinging of the next elections rather than serious and objective journalistic research. The Likud has often claimed that Kol Israel and Television House are anti-government. Seems to me it ain't necessarily so.

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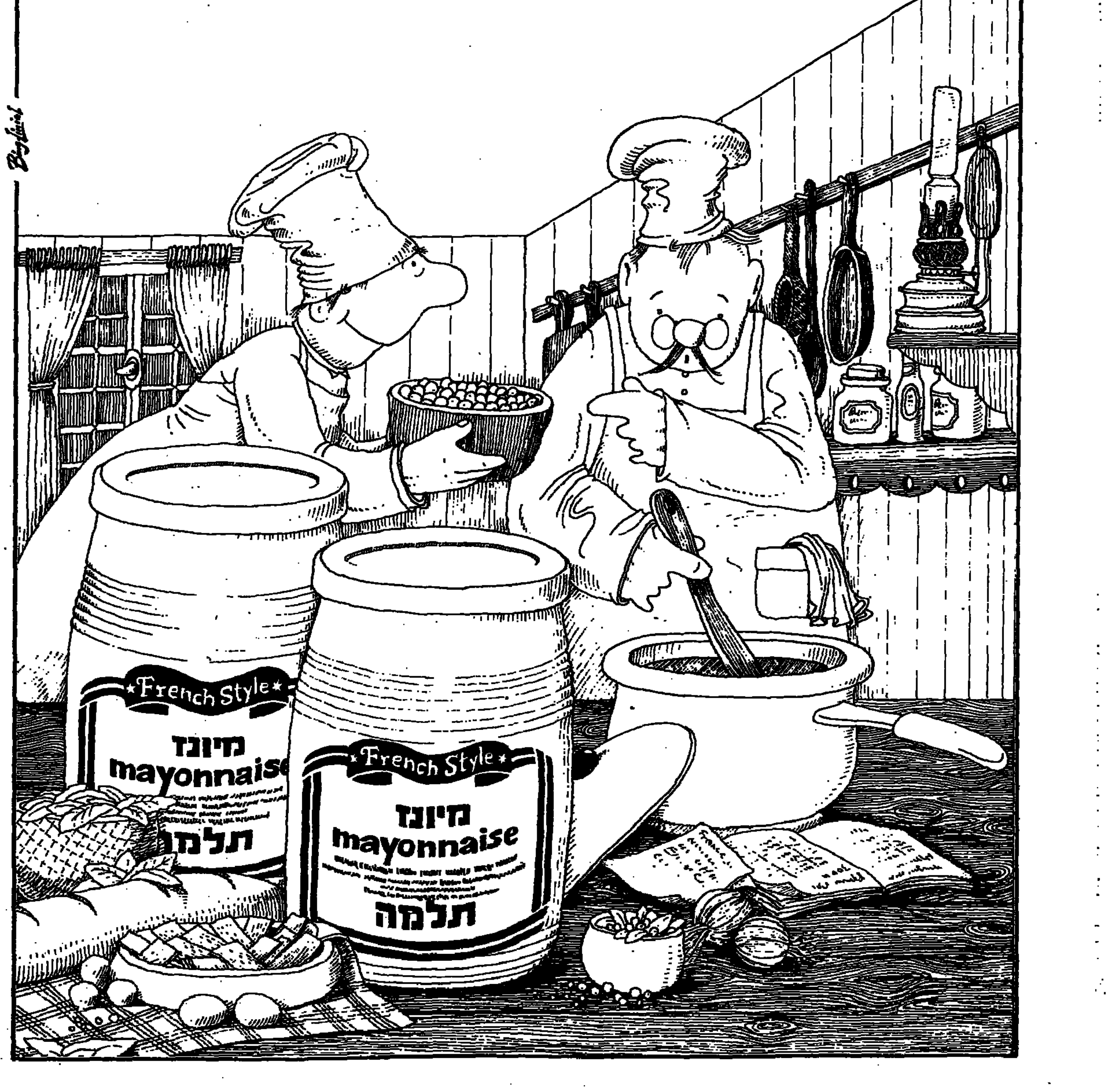

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Hotel manager bitter at imposition of new tax on tourists
Tourist industry united against VAT

By MICHAL YUDELMAN and HAIM SHAPIRO
Jerusalem Post Reporters

TEL AVIV. — The Israel Tour Operators Association held an emergency meeting with the Hotel Association last night in an effort to create a united front in the battle against the government's decision last Friday to collect value added tax from tourists as of next May.

The government's cancellation of the exemption from VAT given foreign tourists until now will severely damage the tourism flow to Israel, reducing it by some 30 per cent, tour operators warned.

Leaders of the Tour Operators Association also intend to meet Trade, Industry and Tourism Minister Gideon Patt this week to try and persuade him to change the government's decision, according to association sources.

Prices for tour packages to Israel and for hotels and transport services for the season beginning next March were published abroad last month.

A sudden hike of 12 per cent as a result of adding VAT will lead tourists to cancel their reservations, the secretary-general of the Tour Operators Association, Avraham Reis, said.

He noted that the tour packages offered in Israel are already 15 to 17 per cent more expensive than last year, due to the rise of hotel and transport prices. Coupled with the general decline in world tourism, the price rises for tourists in Israel may ruin this country's reputation as a popular tourist country.

The country's good name for reliability concerning prices will also be ruined, they warned.

Spain, which introduced a 25 per cent hike in hotel prices last year, suffered a 30 to 40 per cent decline in tourism, Reis said. A similar fate awaits Israel when tourists will go to Greece, Morocco, or Turkey, instead of coming here.

It was learned that Patt has not yet formed an official position on the VAT exemption, and that he is expected to help pressure the government not to cancel the VAT exemption, at least for tourist groups who have paid in advance.

"We are celebrating World Tourism Day by honouring the tourism volunteers but the government is marking it by slapping the value added tax on hotel bills for tourists," Jan Mestriner, general manager of the Canadian Pacific Hotels, told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday.

Mestriner, whose comments reflected the general feeling in the tourism industry, was speaking at a special reception given by the Jerusalem Plaza for the volunteers, who spend at least a few hours a week at one of the large hotels helping tourists.

He said there was no question that the imposition of VAT on the previously exempt tourist services paid for in foreign currency would cut the number of tourists, the only question was how much. He also noted that only recently the Industry, Trade and Tourism Ministry had come out in a massive campaign to keep hotels from raising their prices, an appeal that was meaningless in the light of this weekend's decision.

Meanwhile, sources in the ministry said that while Minister Gideon Patt had supported the measure, he did express the hope that implementation of the levy would be delayed long enough so that present contracts for tours to Israel could be carried out without adding to the agreed price.

It was learned that the decision to make the move came as a complete surprise to officials in the ministry's tourism administration. Some hoteliers took this as evidence that the possible consequences had not been adequately considered.

OLD NAME. — The Migdal-Binyan insurance company has decided to call itself again the Migdal Insurance Company. It expanded its name when it absorbed the Binyan insurance company some years ago.

FIBREGLASS. — Kibbutz Hamadia is investing $1.25m. in building a plant to make reinforced fibreglass.

Koor acquires 20 per cent of Israel Investors Corp.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Koor yesterday informed the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange that it had acquired about 20 per cent of the shares of Israel Investors Corporation (IIC). The latter company was set up 20 years ago at the request of Levi Eshkol and Pinhas Sapir as an instrument for attracting foreign investors to take a more active role in developing Israel's economy.

Sam Rothberg, of the U.S., took the lead in mobilizing investors abroad to set up the IIC, which now has more than $40m. in various holdings in Israel. Shimon Horn has headed the company in Israel since its inception.

Koor purchased the IIC shares in New York, where they are traded over-the-counter. At present, IIC has another 4,000 shareholders.

The company has diversified holdings in Israel, including more than 20 per cent of the equity of the Tefahot Mortgage Bank (where Horn serves as chairman of the bank's executive committee). It owns the Israel Tractor and Equipment Company, which acts as agents for Caterpillar earth moving equipment, Hyster lift trucks and Goodyear tires. It also holds shares in both Israel Corporation "A" and "B", Nesher Cement, The Palestine Post Ltd. and Jerusalem Post Publications, and in many other firms.

Koor itself is owned by Hevrat Ovdim, the Histadrut Holding Company.

Sales of Koor up 120 per cent

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Sales of the Koor industrial complex increased by 120 per cent in the first eight months of 1980 compared to the same period last year, the company announces. The sales came to IL34b.

The growth in the local market was 110 per cent and came to IL11.8b., while exports rose by 28 per cent, to stand at $206m.

(Neither of the "growth" figures, whether in Israeli currency or in dollars, are deflated to take into account the rates of inflation here or abroad.)

Among the Koor companies which turned in the most impressive export results are Tadiran, whose exports grew by 50 per cent, and Agan, whose exports grew by 40 per cent, to stand at $24m.

Mutual funds cannot take place of current accounts, the public learns

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

Thinking that the new mutual funds, which have no margin between buying and selling price, are a substitute for current accounts, many people have invested in them only to find out that they may still lose as a result.

The reason is that these funds, which the public initially regarded as without risk, have invested some 40 per cent of their assets in shares, thereby causing a boom in the share market and increasing element of risk in the funds.

These, in essence, are the … of the Bank of Israel's … report on developments … capital market in July. Th… further says that the investm… the new mutual funds in sh… in government bonds incre… share of these securities in… to investments in foreign c…

In July and August the ne… mobilized a total of IS2.2b… stantial part of which … came out of a switch fro… assets.

Further drops in wholesale turnove…

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Wholesale turnover continues to fall, according to a survey by the Central Bureau of Statistics.

In the second quarter of this year wholesale turnovers, including imports, exports, regional purchase organizations and agricultural marketing boards, declined by 8 per cent, in constant prices, following a 4 per cent fall in the first quarter.

A comparison of the data for the first half of 1980 with those of the same period last year sh… the decline in wholesale … was 10 per cent, in real t… sales of machinery, equip… vehicles there was a par… sharp decrease — of 30 pe…

Sales of agricultur… materials have gone down … cent. Sales of furniture, e… and other home applianc… down 19 per cent. In … clothing and footwear sale… per cent lower. Even … beverages and tobacco shrank by 11 per cent.

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WHAT'S ON

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Jerusalem

MUSEUMS

Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archeology: "Love Thy Neighbour," photo exhibition on the people of Israel. Mies Van Der Rohe — Barcelona Pavilion: Furniture and sketches for furniture. Edvard Munch, 1863-1944; Jewelry from Canaan 1600-1200 B.C.E.; Rock Engravings from Negev and Sinai; Mexico: Activities and work tables. For the whole family. Buky Schwartz: Videoconstructions (closed Saturdays); Animals at the Israel Museum; Ladejinsky Collection of Asian Art; Maremont Collection of Pre-Columbian Art; Trends in Geometric Abstractions after Cubism; Hebrew Script and Inscriptions; **Rockefeller Museum:** Function and Design in the Talmudic Period.

ISRAEL MUSEUM. Open 10-5. Open tomorrow 10-10. At 11 and 3.30: "Hasamba Against the Gang," children's film.

Guided Tour at Israel Museum: Sun., Mon., Wed., 11 a.m. Tues. 4.30 p.m.

Shrine of the Book: Sun., Mon., 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Wed., (Succot eve), Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Rockefeller Museum: Sun., Mon. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Wed. (Simhat Torah eve), Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Old City Art Guide

The Jerusalem Artists Workshop, 7 Tiferet Israel, Jewish Quarter. Open 9 a.m. — 8 p.m. (closed Shabbat hours). Ceramic arts, sculptures, reliefs, artistic functional pottery, serigraphs.

CONDUCTED TOURS

Hadassah Tours

1. Morning half-day tour of all Hadassah projects. $5 per person towards transportation. Reservations: 02-416333, 02-426271.
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3. Hadassah Synagogue-Chagall Windows: Open to public from 2.00-3.45 p.m. Sunday-Thursday. Buses 19, 27
4. Mt. Scopus Hospital: tours at 9, 10, 11, noon. Free. Tel. 02-818111. Buses 9, 28.

Hebrew University:

1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building. Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
2. Mount Scopus tours 11.00 a.m. from the Bronfman Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Bus 9 and 28 to last stop. Further details: Tel. 882819.

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MISCELLANEOUS

Plant a Tree with your Own Hands with the Jewish National Fund at Abu Tor-Jerusalem Peace Forest. Sunday planters' tours include visit to Stalactite Cave. Details/reservations: 02-635261.

Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Romema, Tel. 814822, 7.30 a.m.-7 p.m.

Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Fleeting Gestures. Treasures of Dance Photography. Contemporary British Drawings. Weegee — Naked City. European and America art collections. Prints and drawings from the collection.

Visiting hours: Sun., Tues. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. (permanent exhibitions 10 a.m.-5 p.m.). Wed. (Hoshana Raba), 10 a.m.-2 p.m. Thur. (Simhat Tora) 7-11 p.m. Tickets for Shabbat at Museum box office, Hadran and other agencies.

CONDUCTED TOURS

ORT Israel: For visits please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 233231, 775131; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 533141; ORT Netanya, Tel. 33744.

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Pioneer Women-Na'amat. Morning Tours. Call for reservations: Tel Aviv 256096.

Emunah-World Rel. Zionist Women. Visit our projects: Call 03-788942, 708440.

WIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 89537.

MISCELLANEOUS

Plant a Tree with your Own Hands, with the Jewish National Fund. Transport to Modi'in centre, Tuesdays. Details/reservations: 03-234449 or 02-635261.

Haifa

National Stamp Exhibition at Haifa Auditorium opening September 28.
What's On in Haifa, dial 646840.

CORRECTION OF ERROR
The film at the Peer Cinema, Haifa, is
Little Miss Marker
(4th week)
and not as erroneously published.

GOOD DRIVING is a habit

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Haifa: Tchernikovski, K. Stella Maris, 533145.
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Misgav Ladach: Open line 4-6 p.m. every Monday answers to obstetrics, gynecological, sterility and family planning problems. Tel. 02-633356.

POLICE

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tiberias dial 924444. Kiryat Shmona 40444.

FIRST AID

Magen David Adom first aid centres are open from 8 p.m. to 7 a.m. Emergency home calls by doctors at fixed rates. Sick Fund members should enquire about rebate.

Phone numbers: Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa — 101. Dan Region (Ramat Gan, Bnei Brak, Givatayim, Kiryat Ono) — 781111.

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Ashkelon 23333	Netanya 23333
Bat Yam 885555	Petah Tikva 912333
Beersheba 78333	Rehovot 054-51333
Eilat 2333	Rishon LeZion 942333
Hadera 22333	Safed 30333
Holon 803133	Tiberias 20111
Nahariya 923333	

"Eran" — Mental Health First Aid, Tel.: Jerusalem 669911, Tel Aviv 253311, Haifa 538888, Beersheba 32111, Netanya 35316.

Rape Crisis Centre (24 hours), for help call 03-441341, Tel Aviv, 04-88791 Haifa.

SUNSET–SUNRISE

Sunset 17.30; Sunrise tomorrow 05.32

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Yeshivat Aish HaTorah בס"ד

cordially invite you to attend our annual

SIMCHAT BET HASHOEVA

in the Plaza of the Jewish Quarter in the Old City, Jerusalem

Sept. 29,1980 Hol Homoed Succot
Monday night, 8-11 p.m. Music and refreshments.

Haifa Municipal Theatre presents

ACTORS THEATRE OF LOUISVILLE

GETTING OUT

Co-sponsored by the American embassy. Under the Patronage of The U.S.A. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. Samuel Lewis and Mr. A. Gurel, the Mayor of …

Following successes at festivals in Belgrade and Dublin, and the award of the 1980 Tony prizes — this outstanding U.S. company presents 3 performances only in Israel!

HAIFA, Haifa Theatre, Monday, Oct. 6, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: at the theatre, 50 Rehov Pevsner, Tel. 642075, and agencies in town. Reduced price tickets for groups: Tel. 04-642075.

TEL AVIV, Habimah, Rovina Hall, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: Habimah, Tel. 03-283742, and agencies in town. Reduced price tickets for groups: Tel. 03-248181.

JERUSALEM, Jerusalem Theatre, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets: at the theatre, Tel. 02-667167, and agencies in town. Reduced price tickets for groups: Klaim, 8 Rehov Shamai, Tel. 02-234061.

TWO-IN-ONE CROSSWOR…

Use the same diagram for either the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle.

CRYPTIC PUZZLE

ACROSS

4 A smart grower? (6)
7 Arrived in ostentatiously superior style? (6, 2)
8 Happens to be in charge of does? (6)
10 Location of the fringe of Surrey (2, 3)
13 A stiff, wooden fellow (4)
14 Said to be a musketeer's rank? (4)
15 A person to change into (4)
16 Female of the cassowary! (3)
17 Is again a goddess (4)
19 Join me for some tea on the way back (4)
21 Police artist? (9)
23 Small girl, we hear (4)
24 No strikingly successful teacher? (4)
26 Served, also returned (3)
27 Intent on the drawing-board? (4)
29 Cold dice, maybe (4)
32 Anxious to be incisive? (4)
33 A letter with many a strange tale (5)
34 She gets Valerie endlessly upset (6)
35 Don't they give one a firm foothold? (8)
36 Clever enough to shine (6)

DOWN

1 A place instead of a bed (5)
2 For some notes, it's a way of playing (5)
3 A stronghold to maintain (4)
4 Make love with a boy outside the Post Office (5)
5 Mostly cold sort of pudding (4)
6 Incentive for a donkey rooted to the spot (6)
9 Goes up on 100 legs (6)
11 It means nothing but love (3)
12 Hunter of stars (5)
13 He disturbs Tom's nap with his knock (7)
15 Artists' centre (3)
16 Interview a crowned head! (3)
18 He's not conspicuous as a marksman (6)
20 She's said to come from Chelsea (5)
21 Spanish police hero? (3)
22 Ian's own (3)
23 He makes a meal of corn etc. (6)
25 Being fishy, perhaps, it won't hold water (3)
28 It's said to be soonest mended (5)
30 To leave them behind is criminal negligence (5)
31 Girl cut by a low shot? (5)
32 Top man at chess? (4)
33 One taken for a fool? (4)

EASY PUZZLE

ACROSS

4 Lessen (6)
7 In pairs (3-2-3)
8 Reveries (6)
10 Pursue (5)
13 Dregs (4)
14 Slaughter (4)
15 Cell (4)
16 Coastal inlet (3)
17 Accessible (4)
19 Musical work (4)
21 Walked cockily (9)
23 Sleep (4)
24 Towards the inside (4)
26 Waste receptacle (3)
27 Nurture (4)
29 Short sleeps (4)
32 Foul smell, slang (4)
33 Local regulation (2-3)
34 Infertile waste (6)
35 Testimony (8)
36 Furnace-keeper (6)

DO…

1 Heap …
2 Reef su…
3 Cattle-…
4 Cowbo… (5)
5 Sunst… (4)
6 Punctu… marks
9 Echo …
11 Strike …
12 Decei…
13 Yearni…
15 Limb …
16 Partly-… flower
18 Clergy…
20 Large-… plant
21 Offspri…
22 Finish…
23 Entert…
25 Health…
28 Go in …
30 Unocc… (5)
31 Pleasa… (5)
32 Mounta…
33 Corpse…

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution

ACROSS.—1, Rabbit. 7, Reporter. 8, Mi-mi. 10, Shut up. 11, Divots. 14, Leg. 16, Tapes. 17, Died. 19, By-Ron. 21, My-Ron. 22, Beery. 23, Far-E. 26, Sisal. 28, Si-X. 29, Paints. 30, Banish. 31, Eggs. 32, Intended. 33, S-trip-E.

DOWN.—1, Re-used. 2, Baited. 3, Trip. 4, Ho-nit-on. 5, Strop. 6, Gross. 8, Mule. 9, Mug(gum). 12, Va-N. 13, Tenor. 15, Myrrh. 18, India. 19, Bye. 20, Rey. 21, Melting. 22, Ban. 23, Finger. 24, A-X-is. 25, Exhale. 26, Spain. 27, Sifts. 28, Sag. 30, Beds.

Yesterday's Easy …

ACROSS.—1, Callow… Isotte. 8, Alto. 10, A… Strong. 14, See. 16, … Seed. 19, Sheep. 21, … Layer. 23, Bull. 26, Pis… 29, Recede. 30, Tangle… 32, Credence. 33, Even…

DOWN.—1, Cheats. … 3, Woos. 4, Platter. 5, … Reign. 8, Apse. 9, Tee… 13, Novel. 15, Cheek. … 19, Shy. 20, Ear. 21, Be… Lie. 22, Bangle. 24, … Leered. 26, Price. 27, … Bea. 30, Tree.

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE TOMORROW

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 9.00 Succot programme. 9.20 Telepele. 9.40 Programme for Kindergarteners. 9.55 Gold Track. 10.20 Those Were the Days. 10.50 Art: Rembrandt. 16.00 This is It — live youth magazine for Succot. 16.55 Ot Ve'Od — TV game.

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 Little House on the Prairie — Little Women (in colour).
18.20 Cartoon Film

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:

18.30 News roundup
18.32 Sports
19.27 Programme trailer
19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.03 Morasha
20.40 Big Screen, Little Screen — bi-weekly cinema magazine
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 The Man with the Camera — the story of Nathan Axelrod, the movie picture pioneer of Eretz Yisrael.
22.35 Hart to Hart: Does she or does she not.
23.30 Almost Midnight.

JORDAN TV (unofficial)
17.40 Cartoons. 18.30 French Hour. 18.30 (JTV 3) Big Blue Marble. 19.00 News in French. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 The Associates. 21.10 Bestsellers: The Dream Merchants. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 To be announced.

ON THE AIR

First Programme

6.11 Musical Clock
7.07 (stereo): Chopin: Andante Spianato and Grand Polonaise (Zimerman); Mozart; Quartet in C Major for Flute and Strings K.285b (Melos); Haim Alexander: Six Israeli Dances for 2 Pianos (Eden, Tamir); J.C. Bach: Brandenburg Concert No.2 in F Major
8.05 (stereo): Brahms: Variations on a Theme by Handel; Handel: Water Music, suite; Hajdu: Five Mishniot; Krommer: Clarinet Concerto Schubert: Symphony No.6 in C Major (Berlin Philharmonic, Boehm).
10.05 (stereo): Works with biblical themes by Haydn, Mendelssohn, Mozart and Paul Ben-Haim
11.00 Education for all
11.30 Sephardi songs
12.35 (stereo): Composer of the Week — Antonin Dvorak Violin Concerto in A Minor, op.53 (Perlman, Barenboim); Bagatelles op.47 for Two Violins Cello and Harmonium (Firkusny, Juilliard); Slavonic Dance for Violin and Piano (Suk)
13.00 (stereo): Light Classical Music — Works by Donizetti, Schubert, Field, Bottesini, Palestrina and Bach
14.10 Children's programmes
15.30 World of Science (repeat)
15.55 Notes on a new book
16.05 (stereo): Mendelssohn: Symphony No.7 in D Minor for Strings (Baden-Baden Ensemble)
16.30 Tel Hai 1980 — a contemporary art encounter
17.30 Programmes for Olim
20.05 Everyman's University
20.35 Reflections on the portions of the week with Prof. Yeshayahu Leibowitz
21.00 (stereo): Dora Schwartzberg, violin, Victor Derevianko, piano play — Schubert: Sonatina No.2 in A Minor, op.137; Brahms: Sonata No.3 in D Minor, op.108; Britten: Suite
22.15 Between the Notes — Schuller, Stravinsky and Menotti
23.15 (stereo): Jazz Improvisations
00.10 (stereo): Choral music

Second Programme

7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.05 Productive Pace — magazine for workers and employers
12.33 Hebrew songs
13.00 Midday — news commentary
14.10 Anything Goes — music, chat
16.05 Health and medicine magazine
17.10 Beautiful Land
18.07 Of Men and Figures
18.48 Bible Reading — Ecclesiastes 7,8
19.00 Today — people and events in the news
20.10 Sabbath songs
22.05 With People: a mother of three goes back to school (repeat)
23.05 Close to my Heart

VOICE OF PEACE
Continuous music 24 hours a day. News broadcasts. Weekdays hourly 7.00 a.m.-18.00 p.m.; 22.00-24.00. Saturdays 9 a.m.-18.00 p.m.; 22.00-24.00

Army

7.07 "707" — Alex Anski presents selections of music and items from the morning newspapers
8.05 IDF Morning newsreel.
9.05 Morning sounds.
11.05 Israeli Summer with Eli Yisraeli
14.05 Tow Hours — music, art, cinema and theatre reviews; interviews, anecdotes and music
16.05 Matinee
17.05 IDF Evening newsreel
18.05 Eretz Yisrael Magazine
19.05 Needle in a Record Stack
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.35 Hebrew songs
22.05 Living Together (repeat)
23.05 The classical record shelf
00.05 Night Birds — songs, chat

VOICE OF AMERICA NEWS SHOWS
1250 kiloHertz:
5-6 and 8-8.30 a.m. — Daily breakfast show with news, popular music and interviews.
11-12 p.m. — News, analysis and topical reports.
791 kiloHertz:
6-8.30 a.m. — Daily breakfast show, as above.
9-10 p.m. — VOA magazine, with Americana, science and cultural news, roundup of news.

EASY HEBREW BROADCASTS
15 minutes of news and features twice daily. First Programme 11.35 a.m. and 7 p.m.

DIAL LOCATIONS
AM in kiloHertz
FM in MegaHertz

		1st Programme	2nd Programme
Central Israel	AM:	575	656
	FM:	91.3	90.5
J'm area	AM:	575	656
		1169	710
	FM:	91.3	95.5
Haifa area	AM:	575	1205
	FM:	89.4	103.2
B'sheba area	AM:	575	656
	FM:	88.6	102.8
Safe area	AM:	575	845
	FM:	90.9	101.1
Eilat	AM:	1457	1169
	FM:	102.9	99.3

3rd Programme — short wave and FM 88.2 MHz
4th Programme — 737 kHz; Jerusalem area 674; central Israel 1025
5th Programme — 329 kHz
Army Radio — 1,286 kHz

NEWS IN ENGLISH
7.00 (Fourth, Fifth) *
14.00 (Fourth, Fifth) *
18.00 (Fourth) *
20.00 (Fourth) *
22.00 (Fifth) *
00.30 (Fifth) *
* Fourth programme: 737 kHz; Jerusalem area 674; central and southern Israel 1025
* Fifth programme: Short wave and FM 88.2 MHz

BBC
1322 kiloHertz:
World Service newsreels at 14.00, 17.00 and 20.15.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM, 4, 7, 9
Eden: Little Miss Marker; Wed. 7.30, 9.30; Edison: Olmeyen: Thur. 7.30, 9.30; Habirah: Long Riders; Kfir: Being There; Mitchell: Tess 6, 9; Wed. 9 p.m.; Orgil: Cheri Inconnue; Orion: Final Countdown; Oron: All That Jazz; Ron: Manhattan; Semadar: Wife Mistress 7.15, 9.15; Binyenei Ha'ooma: Play It Again Sam 7, 9; Thur. 7.30, 9.30; Cinema 1: The Graduate 7, 9.15; Israel Museum Hasamba Against the Gang 11, 3.30; Peepers 7; Mahler 9.30.

TEL AVIV, 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: Little Miss Marker; Ben-Yehuda: The Rose 4, 7, 9.30, 12.15; Chen: Psycho 7.15, 9.30; Mat. 4.30; Dumbo; Dekel: Kramer vs. Kramer 7.15, 9.30; Drive-In: London Connection 5.30, 7.30; For a Few Dollars More 9.30; Sex Films, at midnight; Esther: Jericho Mile 4.30, 7.30, 9.30; Gat: Little Darlings; Gordon: Goodbye Columbus 4.30, 7.15; Hod: Search and Destroy; Limor: Play It Again Sam; Maxim: Nurit 5, 7.15, 9.30; Mograbi: Chinatown 4.30, 7, 9.30; Ophir: Big Boss; Orly: Marriage Tel Aviv Style; Thur. 7.15, 9.30; Paris; Watership Down 12, 2, 4, 7.15, 9.30; Peer: The Thief Who Came to Dinner; Ramat Aviv: Who is Killing the Great Chefs of Europe 7.15, 9.30; Tues. 4.30, 7.15, 9.30; Wed. 10 a.m., 2; Shahaff: Rocky Horror Picture Show 7.30, 9.30; Studio: Being There 4.30, 7, 9.30; Tchelet: At the Circus; Tel Aviv: Let the Balloon Go 11 a.m., 4.30; Long Weekend 7.15, 9.30; Tel Aviv Museum: Transit; Zafon: Tess 6, 9.

HAIFA, 4, 6.45, 9
Amphitheatre: Every Day One …; Armon: Love Story 7, 9.15; Ats…; Jericho Mile 7, 9.15; Chen: …; Stallion; Thur. 7, 9.15; Galor: …tastic Seven 10, 2, 7; T…; Musketeers of the West 12, 4, 9; …; Or: Prova D'Orchestra 6.45, 9; … for a Day 4; Mironi: Bloody Ba… nonstop; Moriah: Norma Rae 6…; Orah: Final Countdown; O… Crippled Avengers 6 nonstop; … Incredible Journey 11, 4, 6, 8; … 11, 3.30; Thur. 6.45, 9; Peer: … Miss Marker; Thur. 7, 9.15; … Search and Destroy; Shavit: … There 6.45, 9;

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Little Darlings 4, 7.15, … Tarzan Escapes, Sun., Mon., T… Wed. 11 a.m.; Oasis: Black Stalli… 7.15, 9.30; Sun., Mon., Tues., Fri. … 11 a.m.; Ordea: You Can't Stop … Music 4, 7.15, 9.30; Thur. 7.15, … Rama: Swiss Family Robinson … 9.30; Thur. 7, 9.30; Ramat … Kramer vs. Kramer 7.10, 9.30.

HERZLIYA
David: Hair 4, 7, 9.15; Tife… Kramer vs. Kramer 7.15, 9.15.

HOLON
Migdal: Nurit 7.15, 9.30; Thu… p.m.

PETAH TIKVA
Shalom: Invincible Boxer 7.15, … Sun., Tues. also 4; Mon. also 2…

NETANYA
Esther: Lemon Popsicle 4.30, 7… Thur. 5, 7, 9.15.

KIRON
Matnas: Hair, Sun., Tues. 6.30, … 9 p.m.

هكذا من الأصل

drop in profits of Frutarom

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The profits of Frutarom dropped drastically in the first six months of 1980 compared to the same period last year, the company announces. The drop is due to the worldwide glut of PVC, one of the company's exports. Profits dropped to IL10m. in the first half of 1980 compared to IL28m. in the comparative period last year.

Nevertheless, exports grew from \$5m. in the first six months of 1979 to \$11m. in the comparative period this year. Total sales grew from IL410m. in the first half of 1979 to IL1,023m. in the first half of 1980.

KIBBUTZ REST. — Orders for ... bookings in kibbutz rest ... were placed by visitors to the ... Kibbutz Industries Fair ... Tel Aviv's Dizengoff Centre.

INSURANCE HEAD. — Rimon Ben-Shaul, 35, has been appointed to head the Sela insurance company, an affiliate of Bank Leumi. He replaces Ehud Shani.

British Zionist Federation, Jerusalem Office

PERSONAL ASSISTANT

Needed

...didates should have fluent English and Hebrew, secretarial skills and ability to conduct inter...s. Pleasant working conditions, competitive ...ry.

Contact Sybil Marcus, Tel. 02-634822.

Price of processed citrus to be settled amicably

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — With the start of the citrus export season early ripening grapefruits have started flowing to the processing plants.

Although no price agreement has yet been reached between the farmers and the industrialists, the two sides have decided to find a solution in an amicable manner. Last year the battle between them reached the High Court of Justice, where the farmers lost and were forced to sell according to the industrialists' prices and quotas.

This year it has been decided that the two marketing boards, the farmers' Citrus Marketing Board, and the industrialists' Citrus Products Export Board, will regulate the flow of fruit to the plants, and the industrialists will retroactively pay the price agreed on through negotiations.

At a press conference here last week, Michael Passweg, board chairman of Yakhin-Hakal, which both grows and processes citrus fruit, said that the two sides have decided to turn for help to the two ministers involved, the Minister of Industry, Trade and Tourism, Gideon Patt, and Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon.

He explained that Brazil is now offering orange concentrate juice at a very low price of \$900 per ton, a price which Israel cannot meet. This comes on top of a relatively cold summer in Europe, which left many European soft drink manufacturers with stock. Since it will be difficult for industrialists to pay the farmers' price, they will ask the government to make up some of the difference between what they are able to pay and what the farmers demand.

He said that they are interested in purchasing from Egypt about 150,000 tons of fruit. The total purchase of all the industrialists here during the season is about 500,000 tons of local citrus. This would supplement the supply when there is a drop in local fruit. Last year nothing came of this deal with Egypt, but now with more optimistic reports on the state of commercial relations, he hopes that the deal will materialize.

Passweg said that last year his company earned IS87.8m., a 78 per cent increase over the previous year. Profits after tax were IS10.4m., 117 per cent above the previous year.

Stocks mixed as index-bonds lower

Market Report

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

TEL AVIV. — With "shekel day" drawing nearer the share market was mostly mixed yesterday, with the general tendency for prices to move lower. Trading was moderately active, with the turnover for shares and convertibles crossing the IS61m. mark.

The index-linked bond market took it on the chin, with losses of as much as 2 per cent predominating throughout the various groups of trading.

Among commercial bank stocks, prices were either unchanged or lower. Bank Leumi was the exception, as its shares gained 2 points. Israel General was down by 6.3 per cent, while FIBI was losing nearly 3 per cent.

Mortgage bank issues were mixed. The new Mishkan option 3 debuted and rose by 115 points, reflecting a gain of 33 per cent.

Insurance stocks were also mixed. Re-insurance IL1 was up by 5.7 per cent and Ararat IL5 gained 3.4 per cent. Losers were down by more moderate margins.

Land development and real estate issues were also mixed with a number of issues scoring gains. Africa-Israel IL10 was up by 5 per cent, as was the case with Solel Boneh, which was established as "buyers only." Rassco pref. rose by 6.4 per cent, but the ordinary Rassco shares were unchanged.

In a mixed industrial group strong gainers held the upper hand. The shares of the Elron group of companies were in strong demand. Elbit IL1 gained 70 points, for a 7.4 per cent rise, while the IL5 shares were established as "buyers only." Elron IL1 and IL2 were each ahead by 40 points. Argaman (R) was down by 8.4 per cent, but Ata B, at 250, reflected a gain of 8.7 per cent. The Dubek shares were ahead by more than 6 per cent, while the Dead Sea Works scored a gain of 5 per cent. Assis lost 40 points for a one-session drop of 7.3 per cent, but Israel Petrochemicals was sharply improved as a result of a 9.5 per cent gain.

Jordan Exploration was "sellers only" in a generally down-trending investment company group. Ampa was down by 6 per cent, while Clal Investments backtracked by 5.1 per cent. Clal Industries, however, came through with a rise of 7.3 per cent. Pama was down by 5.8 per cent.

BANK of ISRAEL ANNOUNCEMENT:

1. On Tuesday, September 30, and Wednesday, October 1, 1980, the banks will be closed to permit the change-over from Israel pounds *(lirot)* to sheqels. The banks will reopen on Friday, October 3, 1980 (after Simhat Tora).
2. "Israel pound" cheques, including post-dated cheques, must be deposited at banks by September 29, 1980.
3. New cheques, marked ש should be used from September 30, 1980, "Sheqel Day" at the banks.
4. Banks are not required to honour "sheqel" cheques before Sheqel Day.
5. "Israel pound" bank notes and coins will continue to be legal tender, until further notice.

BANK OF ISRAEL

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

	Closing price	Volume IL1,000	Change
Comm. Banks & Bankholding			
IDB prf	4165.0	7.4	n.c.
IDB r	936.0	3,349.3	n.c.
IDB B r	936.0	161.2	n.c.
IDB prf A	1091.0	109.0	—4.0
IDB op 4	1692.0	70.2	n.c.
IDB op 5	1000.0	190.6	—5.0
IDB op 6	790.0	737.0	—10.0
IDB op 7	823.0	122.5	—7.0
IDB op 8	745.0	134.4	—6.0
Union	801.0	1,736.5	n.c.
Union op	1750.0	23.5	—20.0
Union op 3	841.0	82.6	—5.0
Union op 4	418.0	204.8	n.c.
Union op 6	605.0	223.7	—5.0
Union sc	398.0	159.2	—2.0
Union sc 5	253.0	241.4	—5.0
Discount r	1218.0	50.0	n.c.
Discount A r	1216.0	18.8	n.c.
Discount A sc	437.0	312.1	n.c.
Mizrahi r	647.0	4,764.3	n.c.
Mizrahi b	645.0	934.5	n.c.
Mizrahi op 2	2395.0	12.0	—20.0
Mizrahi op 3	985.0	72.3	—20.0
Mizrahi sc 4	756.0	20.6	n.c.
Mizrahi sc 5	654.0	36.8	n.c.
Mizrahi sc 6	520.0	108.3	—20.0
Mizrahi sc 7	450.0	75.8	—10.0
Hapoalim prf.	970.0	20.1	—30.0
Hapoalim r	771.0	11,169.9	n.c.
Hapoalim 50% div.	766.0	1,402.3	n.c.
Hapoalim b	772.0	2,265.7	n.c.
Hapoalim op 4	1850.0	12.2	—30.0
Hapoalim op 5	1465.0	124.2	—60.0
Hapoalim op 7	873.0	226.7	—12.0
Hapoalim op 9	1284.0	356.5	n.c.
Hapoalim op 10	614.0	241.6	—20.0
Hapoalim sc 6	613.0	88.3	n.c.
Hapoalim sc 8	422.0	119.8	—1.0
General A	840.0	571.3	—56.0
General op 6	674.0	220.5	n.c.
General sc 4	471.0	273.7	—10.0
General sc 5	143.0	356.0	n.c.
Leumi	867.0	13,622.5	+2.0
Leumi n.d.	862.0	271.1	+2.0
Leumi op 2	1680.0	1,120.6	n.c.
Leumi op 4	784.0	717.0	n.c.
Leumi op 5	685.0	395.2	n.c.
Leumi sc 6	814.0	21.3	n.c.
Leumi sc 7	692.0	63.6	n.c.
Leumi sc 8	435.0	519.6	n.c.
Leumi sc 9	115.0	22,090.4	n.c.
OHH r	891.0	16.0	+2.0
OHH b	896.0	10.0	+2.0
Danot A IL10	449.0	3,976.8	n.c.
Danot IL50	285.0	3,641.2	n.c.
FIBI sc 1	770.0	506.5	—24.0
FIBI r	z601.0	1,230.0	—18.0
Mortgage Banks			
Gen Mtge r	636.0	52.4	+2.0
Gen Mtge b	650.0	61.2	+2.0
Gen Mtge n.d.	629.0	12.9	+2.0
Gen Mtge op 114	1900.0	.9	n.c.
Gen Mtge op 117	490.0	5.0	n.c.
Gen Mtge 129	495.0	17.3	n.c.
Gen Mtge db 116	267.0	37.0	n.c.
Carmel r	395.0	79.1	n.c.
Carmel b	400.0	7.2	—20.0
Carmel op A	258.0	153.6	+5.0
Carmel db 10	153.0	153.0	—6.0
Binyan r	514.0	3.0	—2.0
Binyan 50% div 80			
Dev & Mtge r	507.0	219.0	—3.0
Dev & Mtge b	507.0	86.0	—3.0
Dev & Mtge op 88	985.0	5.0	n.c.
Dev & Mtge op 95	396.0	15.0	+1.0
Dev & Mtge db 87	406.0	3.0	—1.0
Dev & Mtge db 94	263.0	—	—
Mishkan	718.0	1,918.5	n.c.
Mishkan op 3	465.0	165.1	+115.0
Mishkan r	z728.0	570.0	+3.0
Mishkan b	z728.0	15.0	+5.0
Mishkan sc. op	z1340.0	21.0	+35.0
Mishkan op 2	1005.0	30.5	n.c.
Tefahot prf. r	607.0	65.6	—13.0
Tefahot prf. b	608.0	48.1	n.c.
Tefahot r	616.0	248.9	+10.0
Tefahot b	619.0	149.9	n.c.
Merav r	675.0	234.5	—5.0
Merav op	1200.0	53.5	—5.0
Financing Institutions			
Shilton r	121.0	1,370.6	—5.0
Shilton b	188.0	s.o.	—10.0
Shilton op A	146.0	233.4	n.c.
Shilton op 8	238.0	50.0	—2.0
Shilton op 5	110.0	184.3	—5.5
Shilton sc 1	123.0	30.0	—2.5
Shilton sc 2	129.0	—	—6.0
Otz. Lataasiya r	d558.0	164.2	n.c.
Otz. Lataasiya b	d558.0	106.5	n.c.
Ampal r	1064.0	b.o.	+50.0
Agriculture A	377.0	109.4	—28.0
Ind Dev prf.	363.0	85.3	n.c.
Clal Lease IL1 r	305.0	718.2	+9.0
Clal Lease IL5 r	310.0	382.7	—16.0
Clal Lease op	261.0	300.2	+11.0
Insurance			
Aryeh r	495.0	175.4	—15.0
Aryeh op	1880.0	1.0	n.c.
Aryeh sc	231.0	7.8	—10.0
Ararat IL1 r	474.0	145.0	n.c.
Ararat IL5 r	246.0	1,421.0	+8.0
Hassneh r	490.0	244.2	—5.0
Hassneh nd 80	480.0	591.7	n.c.
Hassneh b	490.0	18.8	—5.0
Hassneh op	451.0	84.7	—10.0
Hassneh op 2	309.0	339.3	—10.0
Phoenix IL1 r	544.0	10.0	—6.0
Phoenix IL5 r	520.0	6.0	n.c.
Yardenia IL1 r	239.0	39.0	—7.0
Yardenia IL5 r	170.5	99.0	+2.0
Sahar r	553.0	70.8	n.c.
Sahar b	560.0	30.0	—4.0
Sahar op	220.0	245.1	—20.0
Sahar sc	126.0	288.7	—3.0
Securitas r	—	—	—
Securitas op	—	—	—
Zur r	420.0	15.0	n.c.
Zur b	422.0	13.9	n.c.
Comm. services & Utilities			
Motor House b	1876.0	b.o.	+90.0
Delek r	321.0	725.6	+16.0
Delek b	335.0	50.0	+25.0
Delek op	2675.0	7.9	+100.0
Delek db 2	800.0	30.0	n.c.
Cold Store IL1	—	—	—
Cold Store IL10	874.0	15.0	—18.0
Cold Store db 2	620.0	20.0	+50.0
Isr. Electric r	500.0	48.1	—20.0
Lighterage IL1	2590.0	6.4	n.c.
Lighterage IL5	1405.0	12.0	+30.0
Lighterage op 2	1100.0	b.o.	+70.0
Lighterage db 1	407.0	b.o.	+19.0
Rapac IL1 r	530.0	23.0	+4.0
Rapac IL5 r	393.0	110.7	+18.0
Rapac op 1	240.0	78.0	n.c.
Land Development Building, Citrus			
Azorim r	502.0	317.3	—
Azorim op A	611.0	223.8	—
Azorim db 1	233.0	281.6	—
Africa Isr. IL1	1200.0	22.5	—30.0
Africa Isr. IL10	1228.0	15.4	+58.0
ILDC r	470.0	208.0	—
ILDC nd	458.0	—	—
ILDC b	470.0	110.0	-10.0
ILDC op A	1645.0	6.0	-10.0
ILDC op B	638.0	18.5	-10.0
ILDC db 3	412.0	—	+6.0
ILDC db 4	458.0	.8	
Solel Boneh A	3150.0		+150.0
Solel Boneh C	2900.0	.5	+85.0

	Closing price	Volume IL1,000	Change
Prop & Bldg.	650.0	67.1	—
Prop & Bldg op A	1285.0	5.0	—10.0
Prop & Bldg op B	700.0	5.3	—
Prop & Bldg db 4	835.0	—	—
Prop & Bldg db 5	650.0	9.6	—
Bayside IL1	523.0	81.8	—4.0
Bayside IL5	521.0	58.1	—4.0
Bayside op	312.0	42.6	—20.0
Ispro r	225.0	361.1	—5.0
Ispro 50% div.	222.0	25.0	—12.0
Ispro op	180.0	252.1	—
Isras r	1759.0	2.5	+2.0
Mehadrin r	1755.0	12.0	—6.0
ICP r	2805.0	—	—
Neot Aviv r	560.0	15.0	n.c.
Pri Or r	1050.0	.1	n.c.
Caesarea r	—	—	—
Rassco prf r	268.0	80.6	+16.0
Rassco r	241.0	161.2	n.c.
Industrials			
Urdan IL1	360.0	86.6	—20.0
Urdan IL1 1/3 div	350.0	38.0	—20.0
Urdan IL5	360.0	14.0	—20.0
Urdan IL5 1/3 div	350.0	24.0	—20.0
Urdan op 1	305.0	67.8	n.c.
Urdan op 2	265.0	45.2	—20.0
Elbit IL1 r	1020.0	230.7	+70.0
Elbit IL5 r	778.0	b.o.	+37.0
Alliance r	x2930.0	—	—
Elco IL1 r	1095.0	1.2	+23.0
Elco IL2.5 r	451.0	b.o.	+21.0
Elco IL2.5 b	450.0	5.9	—15.0
Elco op A	390.0	71.8	+30.0
Elco db 1	174.0	123.0	—19.0
Electra IL1 r	—	—	—
Electra IL5 r	—	—	—
Electra op 2	—	—	—
Electra db	—	—	—
Electra db 2	—	—	—
Elron IL1 r	1265.0	278.5	+40.0
Elron IL2 r	1265.0	283.4	+40.0
Elron op A	1498.0	56.1	n.c.
Argaman prf r	296.0	12.0	n.c.
Argaman prf b	310.0	3.0	—15.0
Argaman r	261.0	183.1	—24.0
Argaman b	279.0	74.8	n.c.
Ata B	250.0	395.5	+20.0
Ata C	155.0	2,244.5	+2.0
Ata op A	150.0	528.2	n.c.
Ata op 3	222.0	295.1	+1.0
Ata db 2	168.5	156.4	n.c.
Dubek prf r	829.0	48.7	+49.0
Dubek prf b	842.0	20.5	+53.0
Fertilizers r	316.0	350.0	—10.0
Cables r	165.0	75.9	+.5
Cables b	160.0	27.0	n.c.
HaifaChem r	670.0	100.2	n.c.
HaifaChem op 2	925.0	14.2	n.c.
HaifaChem db 1	480.0	34.1	n.c.
Teva r	1655.0	111.6	+55.0
Teva b	1732.0	b.o.	+82.0
Teva op	1850.0	28.8	+83.0
Teva db 1	324.0	111.7	+30.0
Lodzia IL1 r	720.0	8.4	—2.0
Lodzia IL4 r	229.0	314.9	—8.0
Molett B r	—	—	—
Moler r	1340.0	7.0	n.c.
Phoenicia prf	—	—	—
Dead Sea	1520.0	479.2	+73.0
AIPM r	d1125.0	61.7	—20.0
AIPM op A	948.0	237.7	—12.0
AIPM db 1	516.0	191.9	—20.0
Assis	506.0	45.8	—40.0
Assis db 1	410.0	14.0	+9.0
Petrochem r	d391.0	808.8	+34.0
Petrochem op-A	601.0	241.3	n.c.
Petrochem db 1	267.0	210.1	n.c.
Nechushtan r	758.0	2.5	+8.0
Elite r	dx870.0	132.9	+18.0
Elite op 3	1160.0	65.3	+60.0
Elite sc 2	570.0	81.6	+20.0
Arad r	720.0	25.8	—48.0
Polgat IL1 r	1340.0	5.5	+10.0
Polgat IL4 r	910.0	17.6	n.c.
Polgat op	982.0	3.2	+10.0
Polygon r	dx519.0	348.0	+25.0
Rim IL1 r	550.0	7.4	n.c.
Rim IL4 r	320.0	104.7	+5.0
Shemen prf	750.0	1.1	+25.0
Taal B r	262.0	287.7	—14.0
Taal B b	285.0	67.3	—15.0
Taal op	191.0	181.0	—12.0
Frutarom r	—	—	—
Investment & Holding Co's			
Elgar r	700.0	15.7	n.c.
Elgar b	700.0	5.2	+3.0
Ellern r	1402.0	11.5	n.c.
Ellern b	1404.0	—	—
Amissar prf r	392.0	69.5	n.c.
Amissar op	400.0	46.0	+5.0
Central Trade B r	2264.0	—	—
Inv. Paz r	1174.0	18.0	n.c.
Inv. Paz b	1174.0	2.0	n.c.
Wolfson IL1 r	890.0	1.1	+20.0
Wolfson IL10 r	485.0	1.0	+10.0
Wolfson IL10 b	492.0	13.1	+5.0
Amp A r	539.0	12.0	—34.0
Disc Inv r	—	—	—
Disc Inv b	—	—	—
Disc Inv op A	—	—	—
Disc Inv op B	—	—	—
Disc Inv op C	—	—	—
Disc Inv db 130	—	—	—
Disc Inv db 135	—	—	—
Hapoalim Inv r	742.0	91.6	n.c.
Hapoalim Inv b	755.0	15.4	n.c.
Leumi Inv r	d571.0	320.7	—2.0
Jordan Explo A r	420.0	s.o.	—22.0
Jordan Explo op	2420.0	s.o.	—88.0
Jordan Explo op 2	321.0	65.5	n.c.
Jordan Explo op 3	—	—	—
Mizrahi Inv r	825.0	7.8	n.c.
Mizrahi Inv b	813.0	57.0	—5.0
Clal Trade	339.0	33.0	n.c.
Clal Trade s.c. op	370.0	124.3	n.c.
Clal Trade sc 1	159.5	78.7	n.c.
Export Inv r	770.0	5.7	n.c.
Export Inv b	d785.0	—	—
Koor prf r	2900.0	2.9	—100.0
Clal RE r	420.0	130.2	n.c.
Clal RE op A	947.0	11.2	—10.0
Clal RE db 1	455.0	—	—
Clal Inv r	693.0	335.6	—37.0
Clal Ind's	558.0	2,295.0	+38.0
Clal Ind's 50% div	516.0	132.3	+20.0
Clal Ind's op A	480.0	163.9	+23.0
Clal Ind's db 5	503.0	73.1	+8.0
Landeco r	d227.0	258.3	—12.0
Landeco op 1	194.0	176.3	—16.0
Oz Inv B r	—	—	—
Oz Inv db	—	—	—
Pama Inv r	291.0	166.7	—18.0
Priyon Inv B r	441.0	437.6	n.c.
Fuel & Explo.	—	—	—
Oil Explo Paz	846.0	153.3	-3.0
Fedoil			
Naphtha	1500.0	8.1	+20.0
Lapidot r	-	--	-
Lapidot b	-	--	—
Shares Traded In Foreign Currency			
Adanim	2287.0		-3.0
Agric prf C	672.0		--
Ind Dev prf C	1650.0		-
Ind Dev CC	945.0	3.8	65.0
Ind Dev CC 1	1050.0	s.o.	56.0
Ind Dev D	840.0		
Ind Dev 7.5%	253.0		+4.0
Tourist Ind DD	695.0		
Unico A r	314.0	s.o.	16.0
Unico A b	330.0	5.0	n.c.
Gazit	130.0		

New York Stock Exchange
Closing prices Sept. 26

Dow Jones Industrial Average: 940.10, down 15.87
Volume: 49,933,400

	Price	Change
Allied Chemical	33⅞	—1
Asa Ltd.	81⅜	—4⅜
Avco	26⅞	—⅜
Boeing	26⅞	—⅜
Burroughs	39⅛	—⅜
Bell & Howell	62⅞	+½
Bally Manufacturing	26⅝	—½
Bausch and Lomb	24⅝	—⅜
Control Data	54⅝	—⅜
Curtiss Wright	68⅜	—2
Dow Chemical	28⅛	—1¼
Eastman Kodak	34⅞	—
Ford Motor	65⅝	—1
General Dynamics	28⅞	—⅝
Gulf & Western	69⅜	—2
Holiday Inns	18⅛	—⅜
Honeywell	23⅛	—⅜
Hilton Hotels	89½	—2⅜
IBM	42⅛	—⅛
Lockheed	64⅞	—1⅛
Litton Ind.	34	—1½
LTV	67⅜	—1½
McDonnell Douglas	12⅝	—⅜
Merrill Lynch		
MGM	32¼	—1
Motorola	—	—
NCR	—	—
Natomas	—	—
National Semiconductor	—	—
Occidental Petroleum	—	—
Penn Central	—	—
Pan American Airways	—	—
Polaroid	—	—
RCA	58⅜	—
Revlon	—	—
Raytheon	—	—
Sears Roebuck	—	—
Sperry Rand	—	—
Syntex	50⅝	—⅜
American Tel & Tel	—	—
Telex	—	—
Teledyne	—	—
Tyco Laboratories	—	—
UAL	19⅜	—⅞
Union Carbide	45⅞	—1⅜
Western Union	27⅜	—½
Westinghouse Electric	25½	—⅜
U.S. Steel	21⅞	—⅞
Xerox	65	—2⅜
Exxon	70⅛	—⅞
Zenith Radio	—	—
American Stock Exchange		
Amer Isr Paper Mills		
Etz Lavud	5⅛	—⅜
Houston Oil and Minerals		
OTC List		
Elscint	—	—
IDB Ordinary	—	—
IDB Pfd.	—	—
SCI-TEX		

This selected list courtesy of

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

Tel Aviv
Tel: 8 a.m.—12.30 p.m. — 627542
5 p.m.—7 p.m. — 251936

Representative bond prices

		Price	Change
6.5% Defence loan			
70 (Ayin)		—	—
75 (Ayin Heh)		—	—
81 (Peh Aleph)		2201.0	n.c.
90 (Tzadi)		2115.0	+25.0
4% Gov't development			
Group 1. Yield:	+0.50		
3001		1975.0	+6.0
3007		1816.0	+6.0
Group 5. Yield:	+0.64		
3020		1331.0	—21.0
3025		1291.0	—22.0
Defence loan 89.			
34 (Lamed Dalet)		1296.0	—39.0
210 (Reish Yod)		1050.0	—31.0
4% Gov't (90% C-o-L)			
Group 22. Yield:	+1.80		
3101		994.9	—23.1
3106		865.6	—22.0
Group 24. Yield:	+1.91		
3110		802.5	—16.7
3115		757.5	—16.1
4% Gov't (80% C-o-L)			
Group 42. Yield:	+1.78		
3210		649.5	—10.1
3206		613.9	—10.1
6% Gov't (80% C-o-L)			
Group 52. Yield:	+1.80		
3501		552.5	—9.3
3504		501.0	—8.3
7% Gov't (80% C-o-L)			
Group 62. Yield:	+1.75		
3522		484.0	—8.7
3526		448.5	—8.2
Group 66. Yield:	+1.90		
3534		379.2	—7.6
3541		358.1	—7.0
Group 68. Yield:	+1.90		
3546		331.8	—5.8
3551		313.7	—5.5
Group 70. Yield:	+1.93		
3554		287.9	—6.8
3557		274.7	—6.5
Gov't dble-optn linked			
2001		473.7	+.2
2015		401.0	—3.3
2033		298.0	n.c.
Dollar denom bonds			
Hollis 15		98.0	+2.5
Hollis 20		90.0	n.c.
Bonds 100% linked to foreign currency			
5.5% Gov't 6026		—	—
6% Isr. Electric Corp. B		—	—
5% Dead Sea Works		—	—
Bonds 7% linked to foreign currency			
6003		—	--

Abbreviations:

s.o.	sellers only	n.c.	no change
b.o.	buyers only	r	registered
d	without dividend	b	bearer
c	without coupon	prf	preferred
x	without bonus	op	option
z	without rights	conv	convertible
s.c.	subordinated capital notes		

These stock prices are unofficial.

Most active shares

Leumi	867	13,622.5	+2.0
Hapoalim	771	11,169.9	n.c.
Mizrahi R	647	4,764.3	n.c.

Volume:	Sept. 28
Shares traded:	IS56.6m
Convertibles:	IS4.4m.
Bonds:	IS32.7m

בנק אמריקאי ישראלי בע"מ
AMERICAN ISRAEL BANK LTD.

FOREIGN CURRENCY
24.9.80

Wednesday's foreign exchange rates against the Israel pound, for U.S. dollar transactions under \$3000, and transactions in other currencies under the equivalent of \$500.

	Selling	Buying
U.S.\$	59.3650	58.7950
DM	32.8910	32.5755
Swiss Fr.	36.0005	35.6550
Sterling	142.1820	140.8170
French Fr.	14.1690	14.0335
Austrian Sch.	4.6485	4.6045
Dutch Fl.	30.2570	29.9668
Swedish Kr.	14.2875	14.1510
Danish Kr.	10.6370	10.5355
Norwegian Kr.	12.2085	12.0915
Finnish	16.2385	16.0830
Canadian \$	50.8805	50.3925
Rand	78.8780	78.1210
Australian \$	69.4125	68.7465
Belgian Fr. (10)	20.5060	20.3095
Yen (100)	27.9100	27.6425
Italian Lire (1000)	69.1335	68.4700

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:

U.S.\$	2.3960/70	per £
Swiss Fr.	1.6450/60	per \$
Belgium Fr.	28.9100/9250	per \$
Swedish Kr.	4.1545/55	per \$
French Fr.	4.1860/75	per \$
Danish Kr.	5.5800/15	per \$
Dutch Fl.	1.9595/05	per \$
DM	1.8030/35	per \$
Italian Lire	858.00/25	per \$
Norwegian Kr.	4.8620/30	per \$
Yen	212.50/70	per \$
Gold Price:	\$696/698	

FORWARD RATES:

	1 mon.	3 mos.	6 mos.
£ \$	2.3985/2.392	2.3793/2.381	2.3770/90
DM \$	1.7965/80	1.7845/60	1.7635/55
Sw.Fr. \$	1.6352/67	1.6180/75	1.5873/98

Due to Simhat Tora classified advertisements for Friday's paper will be accepted at all Jerusalem Post offices until this afternoon.

UNITED MIZRAHI BANK LTD

Foreign Currency Rates for 28.9.80

	Currency		Buying (Cheques and transactions)	Selling (Cheques and transactions)	Buying (Banknotes)	Selling (Banknotes)
	Dollar	1	58.7851	59.3749	58.1900	59.9700
Britain	Sterling	1	140.7315	142.1435	139.8100	143.5700
...ny	Mark	1	32.5679	32.8946	32.2400	33.2200
	Franc	1	14.0432	14.1841	13.8700	14.3300
	Gulden	1	29.9541	30.2547	29.6500	30.5600
...land	Franc	1	35.7204	36.0788	35.3600	36.4400
	Krona	1	14.1242	14.2659	13.8000	14.4100
	Krone	1	12.0827	12.2039	11.8000	12.3300
...rk	Krone	1	10.5274	10.6330	10.2900	10.7400
	Mark	1	16.0615	16.2226	15.6900	16.3900
	Dollar	1	50.3847	50.8902	49.4800	51.4000
...ia	Dollar	1	68.6609	69.3498	65.5200	70.6800
...Africa	Rand	1	78.4193	79.2061	61.5600	83.3800
	Franc	10	20.3408	20.5449	19.7800	20.7500
	Schilling	10	46.0698	46.5320	45.6000	47.0000
	Lire	1000	68.5141	69.2015	60.2900	69.9000
	Yen	1000	276.5056	279.2798	273.7100	282.6800

"Dollar Paz" and "Euro Paz" Buying and Selling rates for 28.9.80

		Buying	Selling
"Dollar Paz"	1 unit	215.2733	217.4332
"Euro Paz"	1 unit	300.3724	303.3861

...rest rates (%) for non-resident deposit ...ounts (Patach) and Israeli resident deposit accounts (Patam) for 29.9.80

		Patach 3	Patach 6	Patach 12	Patam 3	Patam 6	Patam 12
	Dollar	12¼	12⅜	12⅜	10½	11⅝	11⅝
...ritain	Sterling	15¼	14¾	14	14	13¾	13
...y	Mark	8½	8⅝	8¾	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
	Gulden	9¼	9½	9⅜	8⅝	8⅜	9
	Dollar	10⅜	11⅛	11⅛	9⅛	10¼	11
	Franc	11⅞	12⅛	12⅜	10½	11⅝	11⅝
...land	Franc	5⅝	5⅝	5½	4	4½	4⅝
..."Paz"		10⅜	10⅞	10½	8⅞	9⅝	9⅝
..."Paz"		11⅜	11⅝	11¼	10⅜	10½	10½

UNITED MIZRAHI BANK LTD

CLASSIFIEDS

DEADLINES Jerusalem: Weekdays: 10 a.m. of day prior to publication. For Friday's paper: 5 p.m. on Wednesday. For Sunday's paper: 3 p.m. on Thursday. Tel Aviv and Haifa: Wednesdays and Friday: 12 noon two days prior to publication. For Sunday's paper: 12 noon on Thursday.

Ads are accepted at all offices of *The Jerusalem Post* (for addresses see masthead on back page) and at all recognized advertising agencies.

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THE JERUSALEM POST

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Editor

Founded in 1932 by the late GERSHON AGRON who was Editor until 1955. Editor 1955-74 the late TED LURIE. Editor 1974-75 LEA BEN DOR
EDITORIAL OFFICES AND ADMINISTRATION The Jerusalem Post Building Romema, Jerusalem P O Box 81 (91000) Telephone 528181 Telex 26121 TEL AVIV 11 Rehov Carlebach, P O Box 20126 (61200), Telephone 294222. HAIFA 34 Rehov Herzl, Hadar Hacarmel, P O Box 4810 (31040). Telephone 645444 Published daily, except Saturday, in Jerusalem Israel by The Palestine Post Ltd Printed at The Jerusalem Post Press in Jerusalem Registered at the G P O Copyright of all material reserved, reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

Tishri 19, 5741 • Zil-Ki'adah 20, 1400

Odder and odder

LAST FRIDAY'S decision by the cabinet to impose a surtax on the upper income brackets is half-baked. It illustrates the government's talent for frittering away even ideas that, properly handled and worked out, might be basically sound.

Raising taxes is a perfectly proper way to choke off inflation. This is so even if the doubting economists in the Treasury and in the Bank of Israel are right in arguing that additional taxes will merely be passed on in the form of still higher prices.

That may be true in the short run. Higher taxes will also maintain, and possibly even reinforce, inflationary expectations — which is a bad thing. Indeed they may come at the expense of savings, so that the gain of a lower rate of inflation may be much less than anticipated.

Ultimately, however, higher taxes will help brake inflation, albeit at a higher price level. Even that may be some light at the end of a very long tunnel, if nothing else is in sight. When such taxes are also imposed progressively, so as to make those who have more, pay more, then the cause of social equity has also been served.

But instead of readying this weapon of higher taxes against a contingency, and making sure that, when needed, it could be delivered, the Treasury discarded it. Treasury economists persuaded the finance minister that taxes could rightly be raised only in the form of eliminating existing tax exemptions.

The Treasury was therefore caught unawares by the initiative of David Levy, the housing and absorption minister. With few achievements of substance to his credit, Mr. Levy found an opportunity to refurbish his image as the tribune of the poor, with an economically illiterate, but politically irresistible, proposal to "tax the rich." Prime Minister Begin characteristically supported him with a flourish and imperiously hushed the Treasury officials present at the cabinet meeting who tried to interject some reservations. The idea was adopted unanimously by the cabinet.

The result is a freak. That the cabinet decision smacks of retroactive legislation may be one of its minor defects. That the arbitrary choice of a single year's income as a basis for assessing the surtax will penalize those who, by accident, had a high income last year and have a low one now, when they have to pay, may be unfortunate but not incorrigible. That a fixed income threshold for the assessment — a difference of one shekel will suffice to make one man pay ten per cent more and exempt the other completely — may be just another proof of the maxim that life is unfair.

What really matters is the economic and fiscal benefit.

Even if the tax officials manage to translate this piece of populism into implementable procedures, and even if the Knesset passes the necessary legislation, this will not help the economy in the next few months. The next fiscal year will be around the corner before any money from the surtax is seen, and the budget deficit will, therefore, not be narrowed preceptibly.

One may take exception to some of the other measures taken at Friday's cabinet meeting: For example, removal of the exemption from value added tax enjoyed by foreign tourists. This will surely discourage tourism to Israel. However, these other measures were at least thought out and prepared by the Treasury's technicians. Mr. Levy's let's-hit-the-rich-and-see-if-the-Histadrut-can-oppose-it formula was not. (The Histadrut has in the meantime endorsed the plan in principle.)

The Treasury may still decide that what the country really needs is a progressively scaled increase in the existing income tax rates. The argument that a 60 per cent marginal tax rate is sacrosanct, and that beyond it tax evasion will increase, is no more convincing than the claim that a reduction of the marginal tax rates will lead to greater honesty and to more tax revenue.

Whether the Treasury will have the courage to publicly admit it, is another matter.

POSTSCRIPTS

IT WASN'T EVEN a case of sink or swim. A U.S. Navy inquiry ruled that a commander who ordered 103 shots fired to sink a coffin in a burial at sea had been guilty of no wrongdoing.

The investigation found no violations of ceremony regulations, but said "a more appropriate procedure" would have been an examination of alternative methods of sinking the wooden casket, such as attaching weight to it.

No disciplinary action was taken against Cmdr. William Wunderly, captain of the destroyer USS Farragut.

The inquiry was ordered August 26 after the Navy received a query about the incident on July 14, which one crewman described as "the worst thing I ever saw in the Navy."

Another unidentified crewman was quoted as saying, "The body was coming out of the casket when we left. It was gross."

The Navy has declined to identify the body of the veteran in the casket.

COMPUTER technology is advancing so rapidly that the U.S. government's National Science Foundation predicts by the end of the decade most American homes will contain at least one computer.

And by the year 2,000, the agency says, virtually every home in the U.S. will use a computer for something, even if it merely controls the tuning of a colour television or the defrosting of a refrigerator.

"In the next few years, the computer uses we already see about us — reservations systems for airlines and hotels, microcomputers that control cooking times and temperatures in microwave ovens, chips that adjust the flow of fuel to automobile engines — will expand rapidly," the NSF said.

The agency added that the combination of computer and telephone may be useful for remote control of household appliances and heating systems, delivery of personal reminders, medical monitoring, security alarms and even babysitting.

THERE ARE NOW estimated to be only 35,000 elephants left in the whole of Asia. India has 15,000; and there are under 250 in Bangladesh.

At the turn of the century, the elephant population in Asia was more than treble this number.

The Asian Elephant Specialists' Group, which met in Colombo recently, was emphatic that unless urgent conservation measures were instituted, the elephant population might dwindle still further and much more rapidly than in the past.

The meeting was sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund in collaboration with the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources.

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COLIN LEGUM analyzes developments in Iran and Iraq that have led to the outbreak of hostilities in the area.

Iraq's quest for 'justice'

"THE LAKE of oil now seems on the brink of a volcano, and everybody is looking around fearful of their positions and future — except for Iraq, which is strong and confident of itself and of its future, and this enables it to play the main role in stabilizing the region."

These words appeared in a secret circular of Iraq's ruling Ba'ath Party soon after Ayatollah Khomeini came to power in February 1979.

At that time, the Iraqi leadership showed no wish to interfere in Iran or to upset the *status quo* achieved with the late shah in 1975, which had ended a five-year dispute over the Gulf and Iranian support for the Kurdish rebellion in Iraq.

Iraq was itself undergoing important shifts during the first uneasy year of Khomeini's rule. Five months after Khomeini's triumph, the Ba'ath regime's traditional formula of dual leadership changed with the resignation of the ailing President Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr, leaving his younger brother and rival, Saddam Hussein, alone at the top.

Hussein, still only 43, was associated with Bakr in killing the former military leader, General Kassem, in 1958. In that attack, Hussein was seriously wounded, leaving him wih with spinal injuries which periodically trouble him, but not so as to affect his role as an energetic and active leader.

THE TRANSFER of power to Hussein passed off smoothly in July 1979, but he immediately ran into serious difficulties in consolidating his position. A plot was discovered in the army which was alleged to involve five of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council's 22 members; they were executed with 17 other prominent members of the regime, while 33 more were given long prison sentences.

No less serious was the final rift between the Iraqi Communist Party, which had been associated with the Ba'athists since 1973. Hussein accused them of plotting within the army and of building up support among the dissident Kurds and the restless Shia community.

He turned on the Communists in March 1979, arresting hundreds and executing a large number after secret trials. The Communists allege 15,000 of their supporters were arrested. In July 1979, a member of the Revolutionary Command Council announced an irrevocable breach with the Communists. "There is no need," he said, "for a Communist Party in our country. If the Communists want to become martyrs, we will oblige them."

The liquidation of the Communists led to a considerable cooling in relations between Hussein and Moscow.

HUSSEIN, HOWEVER, energetically set about building up his power at home and abroad. He sought to consolidate the rebellious Kurds by bringing more of them

> 'For the moment Saddam Hussein is riding very high indeed. But he dare not take his eyes off the dangers at home...'

into his regime. Although a member of the Sunni sect himself, he donned Shia traditional costume when visiting their strong areas in the south.

Although they form a majority of the Moslem community, the Shias have had long-standing grievances. Hussein promised a larger hand-out of development funds for Shia areas, and sought to identify some of their prominent members with his new centre of power.

Even before the Shia victory of Khomeini in Iran, the Iraqi Shias had staged violent demonstrations in 1977 because of political, religious, economic and social grievances.

During his 10-year period of exile in Iraq, Khomeini had built up a Shia following there, as a result of which he was expelled to France. On taking power, Khomeini called on Iraqi Shias to emulate the Iranian example, attacked the Ba'athist ruling elite for a lack of Islamic faith, and called for the establishment of an Islamic Republic in Iraq.

DESPITE KHOMEINI'S provocation, Hussein at first sought to prevent a deterioration of relations with his neighbour. When Iraqi planes bombed villages on the Iranian side of the border in June 1979, Baghdad quickly apologized for what it claimed was an error.

But when Khomeini continued to incite the Shias and Iraqi Kurds to rebel, Hussein changed his line.

He began to accuse Iran's new regime of pursuing expansionist aims towards "the Arab Gulf" and suppression of the Arabs in the oil province of Khuzistan (which he calls Arabistan.) Khomeini's response was to call on "the people of Iraq to rise as one man to topple the regime of tyrants and establish the rule of divine justice."

However, in mid-July 1979, Iran and Iraq agreed to stop their propaganda against each other. For a time it seemed as if conflict would be avoided.

At the same time, though, Hussein set about strengthening Iraq's state of military preparedness. Because of his lack of trust in the reliability of his Soviet ally he began to build bridges with the West. Instead of relying exclusively on the supply of Soviet weapons, he placed large orders, especially for naval equipment, in Spain and France. He also invited the foreign ministers of France, West Germany, Britain and Belgium to visit Baghdad to improve relations.

ASIDE FROM opening windows to the West, the main thrust of Hussein's policy was to try to establish Iraq's leadership in the Arab world.

In order to do so, he succeeded for a time in achieving a reconciliation with Iraq's traditional enemy, Syria. More significantly, he began to court Saudi Arabia and other conservative Arab states by, for example, softening his former total rejection of the United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, which explicitly recognize Israel's right to survive as a sovereign State.

"We are pragmatists," he said in an interview with a French journal. "If confrontation does not work, we change. We have not closed any doors."

Thus, instead of continuing Iraq's recent role as a maverick among Arab nations, Hussein succeeded in taking over the leadership of the Arab states who opposed the Camp David accords, and played a key role in forming the Rejectionist Front, brushing aside the challenge of Libya's Colonel Muammar Gaddafi to fill the late President Nasser's old role.

Hussein's vision for Iraq was reflected in a Revolutionary Command Council statement to Iraqis: "The eyes of the Arabs everywhere have been turned towards your great revolution in the country, of your brave party which has shouldered the brunt and responsibilities of the pan-Arab struggles for over 30 years."

HUSSEIN'S PRAGMATISM is shown by his changing responses to the challenges of the Islamic revival initiated by Khomeini.

While the new Iranian revolutionary leader appeared to be strong and, possibly, accommodating to Iraq's over- friendship, he patiently s over a year to reach com with Teheran.

But when Khomeini pr responsive and the Tehera grew weaker through divisions and the purging my, Hussein grasped at a tunity to rectify what he the injustices of the treaty been forced to make with shah in 1975, when Iraq ne nian support to crush a d Kurdish revolt.

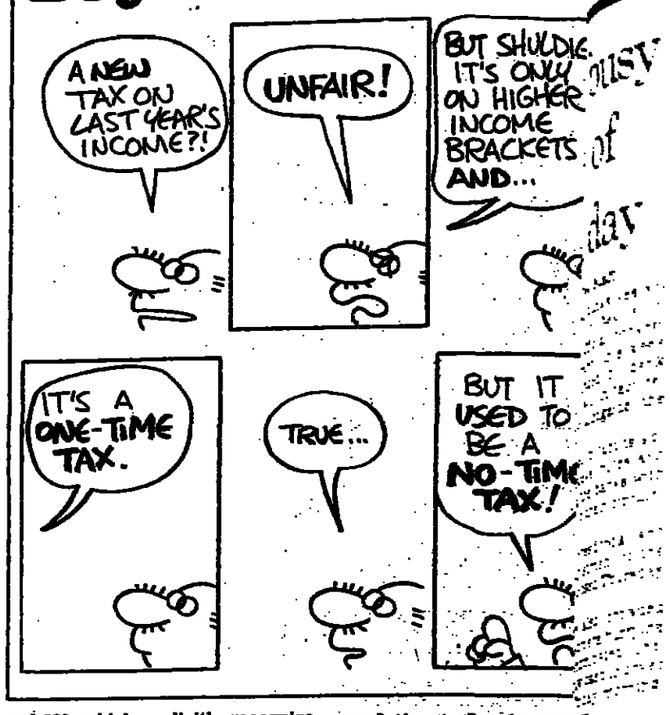
HOW FAR will the Iraqi in pressing home his military and political ad The best guess is that he short of seriously affec military relations with t Union and upsetting Saud or of absorbing more of pr nian territory than his p enable him to hold withou ing his position at home.

For the moment Saddam is riding very high indee dare not take his eyes dangers at home — especi the Shias and the und Communists.

He must also be concer the need to prevent his Ku seeking to exploit the stat

(London Observer Ser

Dry Bones



READERS' LETTERS

ADMINISTRATIVE DETENTION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — My brother, Baruch Ben-Yosef (Green), has been detained by the Israeli authorities for almost three months without any charges having been filed against him. This deprivation of due process by law places a question mark on Israel's claim to be the only democracy in the Middle East.

The saddest aspect of this situation is the silence of the Israeli media, including *The Jerusalem Post*, on this matter. It is the obligation of the press to vehemently protest any violation of the civil liberties of its country's citizenry.

My brother emigrated to Israel at the age of 16, leaving behind the opportunities that so many hundreds of thousands of Israelis have opted for in the U.S. As an excellent student, he could have attended the university of his choice.

Instead, he served three years in the IDF and upon completion of his service, settled with his wife in a development town. It is sad that such a person has been treated so shabbily by the country to which he has devoted the best years of his youth.

I urge the readers of *The Jerusalem Post* to write to Prime Minister Begin and demand that he cancel the administrative detention of Baruch Ben-Yosef.

GEORGE GREEN

Montclair, New Jersey

Baruch Green was placed in administrative detention at the same time as Rabbi Meir Kahane (since then Kahane has been released from administrative detention but remains in prison after being convicted by the courts.) *The Jerusalem Post* reported the detention of both men and published an editorial on May 15, saying: "Now, at long last, Kahane appears to be taken for what he is: a clear and present danger to the public weal. Whether administrative detention is the best way to deal with him is another matter." *Ed. J.P.*

POLAND AND THE JEWS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir — There has lately been a rush of news items in our press and on TV about the so-called renewed Jewish life and culture in Poland, especially about the possible "reopening of the gates to Israeli tourism" and the impending tour of the Polish State Yiddish Theatre in Israel.

As an ex-Polish Jewess and an Israeli of 30 years' standing, I wonder why there is all this fuss and eagerness in our media. I doubt whether the most forgetful amongst us, or the most ignorant of recent Jewish history, can forget what part the Polish people, with very few exceptions, played in helping the Nazis annihilate Europe's largest Jewish community. Moreover, the Communist regime which came to power in Poland after the war never tried to make amends for the countless acts of murder, robbery and blackmail committed by the Christian Poles against their defenceless Jewish fellow-citizens, including bloody pogroms on the Holocaust survivors who dared to come "home."

The Polish government has suppressed the truth about the Polish Jews' martyrdom and keeps on distorting the facts about it.

The government-subsidized Yiddish Theatre is a ghost of its pre-war self, staffed of necessity by many non-Jewish actors and playing before largely non-Jewish audiences. It helps translate Jewish-American nostalgia into dollars for foreign-currency starved Poland. Why should we Israelis, or in fact Jews anywhere, lend a hand to this hypocritical, macabre masquerade of "revival of Jewish culture" in present-day Poland?

Why should we Israelis, or any self-respecting Jew, be interested in touring present-day Poland? True, the Polish government has now grasped the tourist value of old synagogues and Jewish cemeteries, till now neglected and desecrated. Should that make us forget the anonymous Jewish men, women and children who had to hide in Poland not only from the Gestapo, but from their Polish neighbours who were so expert at smoking out these helpless victims in order to cash in on the reward offered by the Germans? Or should we forget the unknown Jewish partisans, killed by their Polish "comrades" once they had discovered their Jewish identity?

Until the Polish government and the Polish people make some moral restitution to the Jews and reveal the historical truth about the fate of their Jewish citizens, any participation in mock Yiddish cultural festivals, in congresses and tours of Poland should be beneath our dignity as free men and Jews.

PNINA GOLDNER

Kiryat Haim

AIRCONDITIONING FOR TAXIS

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — On the same page of your issue of September 18, we find a short notice that the Ashdod Municipality is cancelling bicycle fees as an energy saving measure and a large headline that the Ministry of Transport has ordered all of Israel's 6000 taxis to install airconditioning within six months.

This is not only unbelievable, but outright scandalous. Can the Minister tell us which other country has such a regulation, and in particular which country in our precarious economic and energy situation? Or has nobody ever told him or his advisers that airconditioning in a car diminish power and burns more f matter of fact we would u regulations prohibiting th in any car and taxi except tourist travel.

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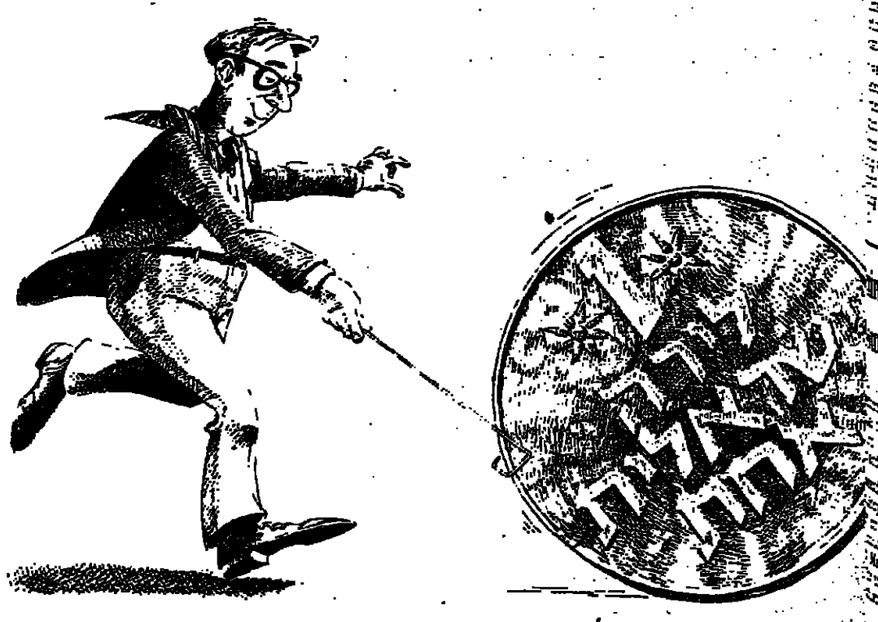

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